"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain by tonight; tomorrow colder, probably fair; westerly winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,612. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In New York City. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

WILSON MAY URGE DECLARATION OF WAR; TALK OF LOAN AND ARMY FOR FRANCE; WESTERN MILITIA ARE CALLED OUT

ST. LOUIS ARRIVES, FIRST OF ARMED AMERICAN SHIPS

Steamer, with 31 Passengers, Runs the German U-Boat Blockade.

BRIEF MESSAGE TO TIMES

What Censor Passed Implies That There Was Occasion for Anxiety.

REPORTS OF A SUBMARINE

Rumor That Submersible in Liner's Course Was Fired On by a Convoy and Hit.

The St. Louis, the first armed American ship to cross the Atlantic in defiance of the German submarine blockade, arrived safely at her port in England yesterday.

News of the arrival of the American Line passenger vessel was given out by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in Washington after he had held a telephone conversation with the company's New York offices, which had received a cablegram announcing the completion of her voyage.

Among the St. Louis's thirty-one passengers were several newspaper men, including a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. A brief cablegram which was received by THE TIMES from him yesterday was marked "add," meaning that it was an addition to a previous dispatch. This earlier dispatch, doubtless recording fully what happened on the voyage, has not been received by THE TIMES. The British censor probably knows where it is.

Cablegram to The Times.

THE TIMES correspondent's fragmentary report follows:

LONDON, March 26.—Although the St. Louis reached the bar outside her English harbor early this morning, she was not able to reach her dock until late in the afternoon. F. H. Jewett, who sells wooden legs to the Allied Governments, was glad to get his feet "on solid ground again."

"My seafaring days are over," he said. "If I ever get back to the United States, I'll do all my sailing in the swan boats in Central Park."

CARL DICKEY.

None of the other New York newspapers that had correspondents on board the St. Louis had received anything from them up to a late hour this morning.

Rumored Brush with U-Boat.

The following is a United Press dispatch sent from "a British port, March 26":

"The liner St. Louis, first passenger steamship of the American Line to leave the United States since President Wilson decided to arm American merchantmen, reached here safely today.

"Just how near she came to being victim of a submarine, or whether she was in danger, depends on how much credence is to be placed in rumors which flew thick and fast aboard the vessel.

"Last night, according to one story from passengers, three British destroyers ahead of the St. Louis fired a number of shots, and when the liner neared the spot a film of oil was visible on the water—and a film of oil generally means a sunken U-boat.

"Officers of the St. Louis declared the rumor was 'only sailey talk.' But they admitted receiving a wireless dispatch indicating they had a lucky escape in view of the recent submarine attacks made on the same route."

Agents Hear of Arrival.

The agents of the American Line at 9 Broadway announced yesterday that a cable dispatch had been received from Liverpool stating that the St. Louis had arrived safely at a British port. Further details of the incidents on the voyage across the Atlantic were communicated to the Navy Department at Washington.

The St. Louis, commanded by Captain Herbert Hartley, carried thirty-one passengers, a crew of 294 officers and men, and 4,000 sacks of mail. She was the first American passenger vessel to leave a port in the United States for Europe after the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany.

Officials of the American Line were pleased to hear of the safe arrival of the liner on the other side, but they had not been anxious about her safety, as they considered that her speed and certain other conditions would render her practically immune from a submarine attack.

Following is a list of the St. Louis's passengers:

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.

Arthur W. Copp, American, Washington.
Carl Dickey, American, Woodhaven, L. I.
F. H. Jewett, American, New York.
John C. Kirby, American, Washington.
Philip Klein, American, New York.
Kalle Korpelainen, Finn, New York.
John W. Lawrence, American, New York.
L. Lewis, English, Great Britain.
Mrs. Isabel Linton, English, Great Britain.
Donald MacGregor, American, Washington.
C. J. Modderman, Dutch, New York.
Joseph Martin, M. P., English, Great Britain.
Miss Elizabeth W. Nairn, American, Nutley, N. J.
Miss Mabel Nott, English, Kansas City, Mo.
Kirby Orr, American, New York.
L. M. Porter, American, New York.
C. W. Reynolds, American, New York.
Mrs. Edward Steele, English, Hutchinson, Kan.
O. E. Taylor, American, New York.

SECOND CLASS.

Maurice Abrahams, English, Chicago.
Thomas Bendell, English, Philadelphia.
Thomas Curry, English, New York.
Thomas Gray, English, New York.
John L. Hyland, English, Winnipeg.
Charles E. Poole, American, New York.
Frank Pratchett, English, New York.
Herbert C. Welby, English, New York.

THIRD CLASS.

Nicholas Gilroy, American, New York.
Thomas Haig, English, Denver.
Herman Levy, Russian, New York.
Patrick Smith, English, New York.

DEEP INTEREST AT CAPITAL.

Officials Anxiously Awaited Word of St. Louis' Arrival.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The passenger steamer St. Louis of the American Line, the first armed merchant

Continued on Page 3.

Germans Divide Belgium Into Two Administrative Areas

AMSTERDAM, March 26, (via London.)—A Brussels dispatch to German newspapers says that the Governor General has issued an order stating that two administrative areas will be created in Belgium. One will comprise the Provinces of Antwerp, Limburg, East Flanders, and West Flanders, and the districts of Brussels and Louvain; the other the Provinces of Hainaut, Liége, Luxemburg, and Namur, and the district of Nivelles.

The first area will be administered from Brussels and the second from Namur.

FRENCH PUSH ON IN COUCY FOREST

Capture Two Villages and Shorten Big Salient in the New Line.

BRITISH MAKE ADVANCE

Repeated German Attacks on High Ground Near St. Quentin Are Repulsed.

LONDON, March 26.—The allied troops in France made progress at both ends of their new line today, while in the centre before St. Quentin repeated German counterattacks were driven off.

North of the Bapaume-Cambrai high road the British captured the village of Lagnicourt, a little less than twelve miles due west of Cambrai. The Germans attempted later in the day to retake the village, attacking from the east and northeast, but they were driven off.

South of the Oise River, where the inundated country and bad weather make fighting extremely difficult, French forces are pushing forward into the lower forests of Coucy. Having gained a strong foothold on the Soissons-St. Quentin high road, the French today captured the villages of Folembray and La Feuillee. The latter village, in reality only a hamlet, lies directly north of Couey-le-Château, which is a town of some importance. The French line now runs around Coucy, and it is believed here its capture is a matter only of hours.

Having been driven from the heights at Essigny, south of St. Quentin, the Germans are making every effort to regain the position. Numerous counterattacks were directed against the French lines in this sector today, but they were unsuccessful, the French maintaining all their positions.

The village of Essigny stands on a wide hillock 360 feet high. It is flanked on the southeast by a similar eminence near Benay, and the definite loss of this strong position, French military critics assert, would force the whole German wing back on the Oise, expose St. Quentin to the south, and imperil the rest of the line as far as the Omignon River. It is considered certain, therefore, that the Germans will make determined efforts to retrieve their failure here.

St. Quentin is protected on the northwest by the Omignon River, which, although only a brook like most of the Somme tributaries, runs through a broad valley full of swamps and clumps of trees, which greatly increases its defensive value. To the west the approaches to the city are over a bare flat plain devoid of any natural obstacle and with but few villages. The plain narrows and ends in a sharp point at St. Quentin. At Savy, the most favorable point, the Germans have built their main defensive line.

The text of the British statement follows:

This morning we attacked and captured the village of Lagnicourt, north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road. We took thirty prisoners and a machine gun. During the afternoon the enemy delivered determined counterattacks from the east and northeast, but were driven off. A third attack, caught in the open by our artillery, failed to develop. Another bombing attack, made by the enemy during the night upon our post north of Beaumetz-les-Cambrai, was repulsed.

Parties of the enemy who endeavored to approach our lines in the neighborhood of Fauquissart and east of Ypres were dispersed by our machine gun fire. There was considerable artillery activity today by both sides.

East of Neville-St. Vaast and Armentières there was much fighting in the air yesterday, in the course of which two German machines were brought down and three others were driven down damaged. Seven of our machines are missing.

The text of the French night report, reads as follows:

North of the Somme there have been no essential changes. Between the Somme and the Oise our artillery dispersed enemy assemblies between Benay and Urvillers, (St. Quentin sector.)

South of the Oise we made important progress in the Basse Forêt de Coucy. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the terrain and the spirited resistance of the enemy our troops occupied Folembray and La Feuillée.

North of Soissons we made progress in the region of Vregny.

The afternoon statement from Paris follows:

Between the Somme and the Oise the Germans made repeated attacks during the night on the front between Essigny and Benay. All these attempts were checked by our fire or repulsed by our counterattacks. Serious losses were inflicted on the enemy. We maintained completely the positions captured yesterday.

South of the Oise our advance was continued, notwithstanding the state of the ground and the bad weather. We pushed forward our patrols beyond Folembray, south of the Basse Forêt de Coucy.

North of Rheims our batteries caused the explosion of a munitions depot of

Continued on Page 5.

DISCOVERED!
at the Cocoanut Grove, the Greatest Dancing Personality in the World. Dorothy Dickson, "The Hyena."—Advt.

SENATE WILL CALL MITCHEL TO PROVE WAGNER CHARGES

Unanimously Decides to Subpoena the Mayor in Contempt Proceedings.

COMMITTEE MAKES PLANS

Quick Action Follows Wagner's Plea to Have His Honor Cleared.

MAYOR CONSIDERS IT "FINE"

Inquiry Into Rockaway Land Deal Likely—Sage Attacks the Rockaway-Pacific Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26. — Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York City is to be summoned before the bar of the Senate to prove, retract, or be punished for his recent statement that Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader, "appears to be working more in the interest of Germany than in the interest of the United States," at Albany. By unanimous vote the Senate at its session tonight reached the decision to bring the Mayor up in contempt proceedings. Incidentally it is almost certain that the alleged land deal in connection with the Rockaway Point fortification project will come in for thorough investigation. Senator Henry M. Sage of the Albany district, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and one of the most influential figures in the Upper House, made a statement from the floor of the Senate tonight which clearly foreshadows such a purpose.

In that statement Senator Sage took the Rockaway and Pacific Corporation, which figures in the deal, to task for attempting to hold up the United States Government in an hour of grave crisis and made the flat assertion that the company had attempted to take advantage of the dire need of the Government to realize excessive financial profit out of the transaction.

There is every likelihood that all the preliminaries in the move to bring Mayor Mitchel to book will be completed by Wednesday. It was expected tonight that the summons when issued would call for the Mayor's appearance here on Thursday.

A special committee composed of Senators Charles D. Newton of Livingston, Charles C. Lockwood of Kings, and Charles W. Walton, Republicans, and Senators James A. Foley and James J. Walker, Democrats, tonight is at work formulating a line of procedure with instructions to report to the Senate not later than Wednesday. The committee was appointed under an amendment to Senator Wagner's resolution, which was offered by Senate Leader Elon R. Brown and adopted tonight.

Senate Proceedings Impressive.

Impressive scenes marked the session of the Senate. A record crowd filled the Senate galleries. The spaces on the floor of the Senate, where favored spectators are admitted by card, were jammed. Hundreds clamored in the Capitol corridors, unable to gain admission. All the speeches were on a higher level than is usual, even in the Senate. The note of patriotism was present. Mingled with it was a note of resentment against Mayor Mitchel for his attack on the Democratic leader, who is universally liked and respected.

One of the spectators tonight was ex-Senator Jotham B. Allds, himself a few years ago a defendant before the Senate in proceedings which put an end to his political career.

Senator Wagner called up his resolution, rising to a question of personal privilege, shortly after 9 o'clock, while the Senate was engaged on its third reading calendar. A hush fell upon the Senate when Senator Wagner arose. He read from manuscript slowly and with an absence of gestures. Senator Wagner said:

"Since the last business session of the Senate the Mayor of New York made a most vile and scurrilous attack upon my patriotism and honor. He charged me with working in this body in the interest of the German Government, with whom we are on the brink of war. This dastardly charge is a malicious lie. The attack was promoted by my opposition to the Rockaway Land bill as originally proposed. The bill, as every one here knows, was unanimously rejected by this body.

"This Senate then decided to take another course for the acquisition of the property for fortification purposes, free from any taint of deal or speculation. This latter course was adopted by us after assurances from the military officers and State officials that our action would not cause a single day's delay in the erection of the fortifications, and there has been no delay. The matter is now closed and a fixed policy adopted by the Legislature.

"Mr. President, while the opposition to the original plan was unanimous, yet out of the entire Senate the Mayor singled me out as the object of this attack, for reasons known to all. The attack is all the more contemptible because of the crisis that confronts our country at this time. This charge is a serious one; none more serious can be made against an American citizen. I demand from him a public retraction of this false and wicked charge, or that he present the facts to substantiate his accusation.

"I know I need not proclaim my patriotism, loyalty, and devotion to my country. I should be devoid, however, of all feeling if I did not voice my gratitude and deep appreciation for the expressions of confidence in me that have come forth from Governor Whitman, from the members of this body.

Continued on Page 20.

Prussian War Minister Scorns Our Participation in War

LONDON, March 26.—The possibility of American participation in the war on the side of the Allies was dismissed as a minor matter by General von Stein, Prussian Minister of War, in an interview with the Berlin correspondent of the Budapest newspaper Azesti, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuter's, by way of Amsterdam. General von Stein said that he did not know whether the American fleet would support the British fleet, but that there could be no question of an American army on the Continent in the near future. He added:

"Our military situation on all fronts is good and justifies our best hopes. It appears that the enemy is preparing an offensive, but we shall resist even a stronger attack, not only at the front, but also at home. What may happen then we do not know, but, come what may, we shall confront everything imperturbably. Our sufferings are great and our sacrifices gigantic, but it is just in these things that the greatness of a nation finds its expression."

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MOSUL VILAYET

Detachments Which Crossed Persian Border Nearing Tigris in Swift Pursuit of Turks.

MAIN ARMY NEAR KHANIKIN

Field Marshal Mackensen Said to Have Arrived in Constantinople to Reorganize Army.

LONDON, March 26.—Russian detachments in Persia, pursuing the Turks, have crossed the border into the Turkish vilayet of Mosul, according to an official announcement as forwarded in a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

Field Marshal August von Mackensen of the Germany Army, according to a dispatch from Berne, has arrived at Constantinople to reorganize the Turkish Army.

PETROGRAD, March 26, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—A further advance by Russian forces operating in Persia is announced today by the War Office. Following is the official report from the Caucasian front:

In the direction of Khanikin our troops occupied the fortifications at at Kalaichanin, (about fifty miles by the winding highroad from Khanikin.) The Turks are maintaining themselves on the heights near Miantaga. On the remainder of the front exchanges of fire are under way.

Between the three-prong fork of the Russians launched westward from Sakkiz, Bidjar, and Hamadan, in Persia, toward the Mesopotamian frontier, and the British two-prong fork launched at a right angle to it, up the Tigris and Dija Rivers, there is apparently no escape for the Turkish Sixth Army Corps and the two divisions from Damascus, which for a year have been operating in Mesopotamia and Persia.

There is, of course, an open space along the Tigris between the northern prong of the Russian fork, which has now penetrated the vilayet of the Mosul, and the western prong of the British fork—an open space of about 100 miles, but all reports tend to show that the Turkish forces are between the Tigris and the Persian frontier, while west of the Tigris, in the open region, is the practically impassible desert of Ejizirek, stretching to the Euphrates.

It is not known how far the middle prong of the Russian fork has advanced from Bidjar or what its objective may be. The southern prong, having pierced Hamadan and Kermanshah, is now threatening Khanikin, while twenty-five miles to the southwest the eastern prong of the British fork has the same objective in view.

Since the British offensive began below Kut-el-Amara on Dec. 13, and the Russian offensive on the Persian frontier of two months later the campaign has developed into a series of races between the British and the Russians, first for Bagdad, and now for Khanikin and the city of Mosul.

RUSSIAN ARMY READY FOR GERMAN BLOW

People Confident in Its Ability to Protect Petrograd from Threatened Drive.

LONDON, March 26.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent announces the arrival of Alexander J. Guchkoff, Russian Minister of War, at Riga.

The Volyusky Guards, First Regiment, which declared for the revolution, marched today to the Tauride Palace to express loyalty to the Government and the necessity of carrying on the war to a victorious end. The guards carried a number of red banners and their band played the "Marseillaise." Among the inscriptions on the banners was:

"Don't betray your comrades in the trenches; make shells."

Attempts by a few pacifists to obtain a hearing were promptly crushed.

PETROGRAD, March 26.—The news that Field Marshal von Hindenburg was planning a campaign against Petrograd was received at the capital with surprisingly little consternation, evoking rather a spirit of calm and unshakable confidence in the loyalty of the troops and the ability of the army to protect the city from the new danger. If German calculations are based upon the supposed demoralization of the soldiers or more than a transient defection of the troops at the front from their usual discipline and loyalty to their commander these calculations are plainly in error.

It is undeniable that during the first days following the revolution the extreme radical and socialist element aimed at taking advantage of the overthrow of the old authority by sowing further discontent among the workingmen and soldiers. The cloudy state of mind of the peasant population which, bewildered by the new vista of freedom

Continued on Page 4.

GEORGE M. COHAN AT STRAND.
Cont performances, 10 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.—Advt.

CALLS 20 MORE REGIMENTS

President's Summons Affects 25,000 Guardsmen in 18 Western States.

FOR POLICE PROTECTION

'Against Possible Interference with Postal, Commercial, and Military Instrumentalities.'

38,000 NOW IN SERVICE

Further Orders Will Be Issued Until All Troops Mobilized Last Summer Are on Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President Wilson today called into the Federal service twenty additional regiments and five separate battalions of National Guard units from eighteen different States, from Ohio to the Pacific Coast, embracing about 25,000 men. Yesterday he called ten regiments, two battalions, and a company—13,000 men in all—from certain Eastern States.

Thus, in two days, as part of the plan for putting the nation in a complete state of preparedness, the Administration, in addition to ordering the navy recruited to full war strength of 87,000 enlisted men, and the Marine Corps recruited to full war strength of 17,460 men, has issued orders under which a total of 38,000 National Guardsmen are ordered to be immediately mustered for the services of the nation. Orders calling the rest of the National Guard into the Federal service will be issued from time to time until all the guardsmen who were engaged in border duty last Summer are again mobilized.

According to the official announcement of the War Department, these additional State troops, as well as those called out yesterday, will be used for "general purposes of police protection against possible interference with postal, commercial, and military channels and instrumentalities." They are to be mustered into service immediately and sent to guard Government arsenals, munition plants, railroad terminals, bridges, canals, water supplies, telephone and telegraph plants, and other important public works and industries. Only to this extent did the War Department take the public into its confidence regarding the purpose for which these State forces were called into active Federal service. A special request was made that newspapers refrain from publication of details regarding the specific points to which the troops were being sent on national duty, this being regarded as military information that should not, in the opinion of the military authorities, be made public.

The troops affected by today's call are enumerated in the official announcement as follows:

"Following additional National Guard organizations have been called into Federal service for general purposes of police protection against possible interference with postal, commercial, and military channels and instrumentalities:

Illinois—First, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments, infantry.
Indiana—Second Regiment, infantry.
Iowa—First Regiment, infantry.
Missouri—First and Third Regiments, infantry.
Nebraska — Fourth Regiment, infantry.
Minnesota—First Regiment, infantry.
Michigan—Thirty-third Regiment, infantry.
Wisconsin — Third Regiment, infantry.
South Dakota — Third Battalion, Fourth Regiment, infantry.
North Dakota — Second Battalion, First Regiment, infantry.
Colorado—First and Second Separate Battalions, infantry.
Wyoming — Second Separate Battalion, infantry.
Ohio—Third and Sixth Regiments, infantry.
Washington — Second Regiment, infantry.
Oregon—Third Regiment, infantry.
California — Second, Fifth, and Seventh Regiments, infantry.
Idaho—Second Regiment, infantry.
Montana—Second Regiment, infantry.

"Of these organizations, the following are already in the Federal service and, in consequence, will not be mustered out, as originally planned:

Michigan—Thirty-third Infantry.
Colorado—First and Second Separate Battalions, infantry.
Ohio—Third and Sixth Regiments, infantry.

"It is requested that no details of locality be carried in the press with regard to further distribution of these troops unless given out by the department."

State Authorities Get Orders.

BOSTON, March 26.—Governor McCall's proposal for the creation of a home guard to perform police service in time of war was favorably reported, and advanced to a final reading in the

Continued on Page 2.

Germans Here Safe If They Obey Law; No General Internment, Baker Announces

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—There will be no general internment of German citizens or German reservists resident in this country in the event of war between the United States and Germany, according to the present plans of the Government, it was stated officially today. Both the War Department and Department of Justice will be on guard and ready to deal summarily with any outbreaks inspired by Germany, but a general roundup of Germans is regarded as both impracticable and impolitic. The Government will interfere with the liberty of no one unless there is good reason to suspect him of disloyalty.

Secretary of War Baker authorized the formal statement today that "everybody of every nationality who conducts himself in accordance with American law will be free from official molestation, both now and in the future." He declared that rumors that the department had plans for the internment of resident aliens had no foundation in fact.

The department officials believe that the precautions now being taken will be sufficient to guard against serious uprisings without resorting to the system of shutting up the great number of German citizens in this country in detention camps, a scheme which would not only be highly expensive, but which would also work great hardship on many innocent people. The Administration has many times made it clear that it had no intention of resorting to reprisals in its treatment of Germans in this country, and it was said today that the Government will make it plain that it is not losing its head in a wave of spy fever. Neither German nor Russian methods will be resorted to.

It is known that the Department of Justice has under surveillance at the capital, as well as in other centres, prominent Germans who have been under suspicion, and there doubtless will be some arrests upon the outbreak of war, but officials here are inclined to discount wild stories of plots which would actually be a menace to the integrity of the nation. The last two or three days here have seen the development of several sensational rumors involving three prominent and well-to-do business men, one of German birth and the others of German descent, who are American citizens.

According to report around Washington, it was found that the principal man concerned had built concrete foundations for German siege guns on his country estate outside the city, placed to enable them to demolish the Capitol and disguised as fish ponds or similar landscape gardening, and that a secret wireless outfit was found on his estate, with which he had secured valuable information and conveyed it to the enemy. An officer of the Secret Service said he had paid no attention to this and similar reports involving substantial citizens of German birth or descent.

NEED MORE CLERKS FOR NAVY RECRUITS

Present Force Unable to Keep Up with Rush of Those Who Apply to Enlist.

RESERVE SUFFERS ALSO

Only One Officer to Examine 142 Men Who Were Anxious to Enroll—12 Accepted.

Hearty response yesterday to President Wilson's appeal for a greater naval personnel at once, while it afforded great encouragement to recruiting officers endeavoring to bring the number of enlisted men up to the maximum war strength, seemed to demonstrate that the Navy Department in sending out the call had not made adequate provision for handling applicants.

Lack of a sufficient clerical force resulted in congestion and delay at many recruiting offices, and though the normal rate of recruiting was more than doubled, many men passed out of a recruiting office without even having their names recorded, perhaps to be lost for good. No totals of yesterday's enlistments were announced.

The overcrowding and delay were apparent particularly at the luncheon hour—the only time available for many employed men to submit themselves—and it was within that period that the existing facilities proved to be most overtaxed. In this connection one officer said the work could proceed twice as fast if the clerical force could be doubled.

Inadequate clerical facilities were even more costly in the offices where the navy is attempting to recruit men and officers for the reserve corps. There were crowds of applicants, many of whom waited hours without being examined.

A noticeable feature of this rush to the colors was the spirit in which applicants offered their services to the navy. It was apparent that they were not out to join the navy as a lark or for the possible adventure it might bring. Many of them had jobs and were willing to give them up only because they were convinced by Secretary Daniels's appeal that the country needed them. Many applicants who offered to serve only for the length of the war were advised to join the Naval Militia, where the conditions of service would conform more to their desires.

The four-year term of enlistment is one of the greatest obstacles the recruiting staff has to overcome. Officers expressed the opinion yesterday that Congress ought to authorize enlistments "for the war only, the same as the army," so that the sailor, after the end of a year's satisfactory service, could be put in the reserve. Under either of these conditions many young men, who have no desire to make the navy a profession, would serve in an emergency.

Many applications are rejected also because of the high physical standards required. Lieut. Commander T. H. Taylor, in charge of the recruiting headquarters at 34 East Twenty-third Street, said yesterday that since Jan. 1 more than 80 per cent. of the applications were rejected on account of bad teeth, bad eyes, and flat feet. During the last week, however, the surgeons have relaxed somewhat in their requirements, and now many are being passed who are not physically unfit but who have minor defects which are recorded on the enlistment blank.

Commander John Grady, in charge of

Continued on Page 3.

Dr. Brush's Ramyon—Not a medicine, but a most healthful drink.—Advt.

MILLION FOR ARMY LENT BY MORGAN

Funds Advanced Without Interest Permit Purchase of Supplies to Continue.

E. D. PAGE SUGGESTED LOAN

Mr. Morgan Will Be Responsible in Case of Loss—Supplies Money Congress Refused.

The action of J. P. Morgan & Co. in advancing $1,000,000, it was announced yesterday, will permit Colonel J. M. Carson, Jr., Depot Quartermaster of the War Department at New York, to contract and pay for supplies urgently needed by the Government for the army. The Government, on March 6, was compelled to stop payment for supplies because of the exhaustion of its funds, owing to the failure of Congress to pass the Army Appropriation and the Urgency Deficiency bills.

A statement given out last night by the Merchants' Association of New York told how a situation was relieved which threatened to check the work of military preparation.

The Morgan firm placed the $1,000,000 at the disposal of the Government at the solicitation of Edward D. Page, Chairman of the New York Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to co-operate with the New York Depot Quartermaster in the purchase of supplies for the army. Mr. Page, who is one of the Directors of the Merchants' Association, is giving all his time to this work.

When the army's funds became exhausted, a serious situation developed. As the vouchers given by the Government are in a form which does not permit them to be used as security for loans, the successful bidders were placed in a difficult position. One man had $250,000 tied up in goods which he had delivered, but for which he could get no pay. A requisition for flour sent by Colonel Carson to another contractor was returned with the following written across its face: "We will do no more business with the Government until it pays its bills." Inquiry in this case showed that the contractor had more than $20,000 due him and that he had been unable to obtain advances from the banks on the vouchers which the Government furnished. As flour is handled on a very small commission, the contractor was in a difficult position.

Ruin Threatened Contractors.

This instance was typical of many. In some instances, contractors were threatened with actual ruin. Mr. Page's committee tried to have the vouchers so drawn as to make them acceptable for loans by banks, but found that the Federal statute prevented. Amendment of the law by Congress seemed to afford the only method of relief.

After talking the matter over with Colonel Carson, who told him it was almost impossible for him to purchase vegetables for the army owing to his inability to guarantee prompt payment, and that certain supplies could not be obtained in the circumstances at any price, Mr. Page said:

"I think I can get the money to tide over this difficulty. I will try, anyway. How much do you need?"

Colonel Carson found that about $400,000 was overdue, and that about $800,000 more would be required for the purchase of supplies up to April 20. Mr. Page

Continued on Page 3.

SPRING FASHION GUIDE of New York Evening Post ready! Sent FREE.—Advt.

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WASHINGTON, March 26.—There will be no general internment of German citizens or German reservists resident in this country in the event of war between the United States and Germany, according to the present plans of the Government, it was stated officially today. Both the War Department and Department of Justice will be on guard and ready to deal summarily with any outbreaks inspired by Germany, but a general roundup of Germans is regarded as both impracticable and impolitic. The Government will interfere with the liberty of no one unless there is good reason to suspect him of disloyalty.

Secretary of War Baker authorized the formal statement today that "everybody of every nationality who conducts himself in accordance with American law will be free from official molestation, both now and in the future." He declared that rumors that the department had plans for the internment of resident aliens had no foundation in fact.

The department officials believe that the precautions now being taken will be sufficient to guard against serious uprisings without resorting to the system of shutting up the great number of German citizens in this country in detention camps, a scheme which would not only be highly expensive, but which would also work great hardship on many innocent people. The Administration has many times made it clear that it had no intention of resorting to reprisals in its treatment of Germans in this country, and it was said today that the Government will make it plain that it is not losing its head in a wave of spy fever. Neither German nor Russian methods will be resorted to.

It is known that the Department of Justice has under surveillance at the capital, as well as in other centres, prominent Germans who have been under suspicion, and there doubtless will be some arrests upon the outbreak of war, but officials here are inclined to discount wild stories of plots which would actually be a menace to the integrity of the nation. The last two or three days here have seen the development of several sensational rumors involving three prominent and well-to-do business men, one of German birth and the others of German descent, who are American citizens.

According to report around Washington, it was found that the principal man concerned had built concrete foundations for German siege guns on his country estate outside the city, placed to enable them to demolish the Capitol and disguised as fish ponds or similar landscape gardening, and that a secret wireless outfit was found on his estate, with which he had secured valuable information and conveyed it to the enemy. An officer of the Secret Service said he had paid no attention to this and similar reports involving substantial citizens of German birth or descent.

STRONG ACTION SUGGESTED

Lansing Hints President May Ask Congress to Declare War at Once.

COURSE HAS ADVANTAGES

United States Would Make It Plain That Conflict Was Forced Upon Her.

MAY GIVE HELP TO FRANCE

Money Assistance and Perhaps Military Aid Suggested—Naval Co-operation with Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—As an expression of the indignation of an outraged nation, Congress, at the instance of President Wilson, may declare war against Germany instead of adopting a resolution merely declaring that war between the two Governments has existed from a certain date.

That the Government was considering recommending that Congress adopt this more direct course was brought out today at a conference between Secretary Lansing and Counselor Polk, representing the State Department, and Representatives Flood, Harrison, and Ragsdale, Democratic members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Mr. Flood is Chairman.

Chairman Flood and his associates had gone to the State Department to learn what President Wilson expected Congress to do in the way of carrying out his plans for dealing with Germany. In addition to discussing the enactment of espionage bills and other legislation, believed to be necessary to meet the international situation, they sought information as to the form of declaration the Government desired in making known the existence of a state of war. It was in this connection that they learned that the President, assuming that Mr. Lansing spoke for him, believed that Germany's conduct justified the United States in making an outright declaration of war upon that country.

Would Break All Precedents.

Should such action be taken by Congress, which is the sole war-making power, it would mark an abandonment of a policy to which the United States Government has adhered throughout its history. The Congress of the United States has never declared war. In taking cognizance of the conflicts in which the nation has become engaged it has always declared that a state of war existed from a date named in the resolution.

A direct declaration of war has advantages not to be obtained from the declaration that a state of war exists. A direct declaration gives a nation the satisfaction of making known to the world that it has been forced by wanton acts to resort to hostilities. A declaration that a state of war exists rather suggests that the offended nation has not resented indignities to which it has been subjected.

Another advantage from a direct declaration is that it does not relieve the offending nation from responsibility for acts of aggression committed prior to the date of the declaration.

Thus, if Congress were to adopt a resolution declaring that a state of war had existed since the sinking without warning of the American steamer Housatonic on Feb. 3, the illegal sinking of other American ships since that date by German submarines would be justified by Germany on the ground that war was actually in progress.

If the formal declaration of war dated from the enactment of the resolution, the United States would be able to assert that the sinkings of American ships before that date were unlawful and that this Government was entitled to the payment of heavy damages for the benefit of the owners of the vessels and as satisfaction for the indignity offered to the United States.

Naval Co-operation with Allies.

The question of the extent of American participation in the war was under consideration at the conference. This is attracting attention and is being discussed, particularly by officers of the army and navy.

Gradually the idea is being dissipated that this Government will do nothing more than furnish supplies and financial aid to the Entente Allies. The intention not to stop at this point has been shown by the preparations for naval participation in the Entente operations in European waters. But what is to be done in the way of land operations in Europe is not yet settled.

The broader aspects of the participation or nonparticipation of the United States in land fighting in Europe are being considered by officials. It is pointed out that this Government must soon elect whether it will become a part of the Entente alliance, at least for the period of the war, or pursue its own course in co-operation with the British and French forces, although preserving an independent attitude that would not bind it to every policy that the Entente might adopt for the purpose of defeating Germany.

Suggestions are heard in well-informed quarters that the Government is certain to be asked by the Entente Powers to join with them in the declaration that the war will be fought to the end, and

that no separate peace will be arranged without the consent of the other powers in the combination. What position the United States will take if this question is put to it is still a matter of speculation.

There is a strong belief that short of entering into a formal alliance the Government will agree to help the Allies in every way possible to end the war, and to stick by them until Germany has been brought to book.

It is contended that if this Government does not enter into an arrangement not to make a separate peace, it will be in an awkward position if the Entente Powers find a way to end the war. The United States, it was said by some persons here today, would, under such circumstances, be left without a friend in the world, for our former allies would have no sympathy with us, while Germany and her partners would be only too glad of a chance to humiliate this country.

Military men are generally opposed to having the United States send any part of its forces to Europe at an early date. They hold that it is necessary that these troops be retained in this country, if for no other reason than to serve as a nucleus for a large army of volunteers and furnish officers and drill masters for green troops, who may be ready in a year or so to take their places on the European fighting lines.

In line with the idea that a large army should be raised, the argument is advanced that unless the United States makes an alliance to extend beyond the ending of the great war, an alliance that might include Great Britain, France, and Japan, this Government must be prepared to play a lone game in the future. In such a contingency, it is asserted, the only safety for America will lie in a large army and a navy second to none.

Some who lean to this view, say that it is the best argument in behalf of universal military service, for without the adoption of that system the Government will be unable to obtain a trained army that will be capable of coping with foreign enemies.

DISCUSSING A LOAN TO FRANCE.

Lansing Indicates That Sending an Army Is Also Being Considered.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—During a conference today with Representatives Flood, Harrison, and Ragsdale of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Secretary Lansing indicated that one plan suggested to aid the Allies was to help France finance the war and that another under consideration involved the sending of a military force to the French front. The President's conclusions were not made known definitely, and it was said that he had not finally determined what to recommend in his message to Congress.

Secretary Lansing made it clear that the plan which probably would be urged most would be authorization by Congress of a large bond issue, the proceeds of which would be devoted to purchase of French bonds. What amount of bonds, whether a billion dollars more or less, Secretary Lansing suggested, was a matter within the province of Secretary McAdoo.

The committee was particularly anxious to learn what the Government plans as to sending an expeditionary force to Europe. Secretary Lansing suggested that might be determined later.

The legislative program which Secretary Lansing indicated he would favor would include enactment of bills to punish espionage and unneutral acts and an appropriation of possibly $200,000 for employment of Secret Service agents. The fund would be disbursed in the State Department's discretion.

WILSON HEARS DANIELS 'QUIZ.'

Enters Secretary's Office When He Is Under Newspaper Men's Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President Wilson had a unique experience late this afternoon when he made a trip to the Navy Department for a personal conference with Secretary Daniels.

When the President reached the department and was ushered into the anteroom, in which the Secretary and his aid have their desks, he found the entire space between a great revolving globe of the world, on which successive Secretaries of the Navy have followed the course of American fleets, and the fireplace, over which rests a John Paul Jones sword, filled with newspaper men. There were about forty men in the group standing around Mr. Daniels's desk and plying him with questions regarding the plans for increasing the enlisted strength of the navy and Marine Corps. It was Mr. Daniels's daily conference of ten minutes with members of the press.

The President entered the room accompanied by a Secret Service man, but he was not noticed at first, on account of the crowd of newspaper men, whose backs were toward the President.

The President, instead of announcing his presence, went to an old leather couch and listened to the newspaper men plying the Secretary with inquiries until his own presence was noted.

"The President is here," buzzed one of the newspaper men. Then the crowd began to back out of the room. The President, still sitting on the couch, smiled greetings at them as they moved away from the Secretary's desk, and then rising, walked over and greeting the Secretary in business-like fashion, the President remarked: "Sorry to break up your afternoon conference."

Five minutes later the President and Mr. Daniels were discussing the plans for naval preparedness.

HOPE OUR SHIPS WILL AID.

Italians See Relief for Allies in an Increase of Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 26.—"America can give the Entente powers, particularly Italy, great assistance," says the Tribuna, commenting on the news from New York and Washington. "Besides financial and military help, America's greatest contribution to the Allies will consist in sending supplies. If the American merchant marine should be mobilized for the needs of the Entente, we should see an immediate diminution of the gravest difficulties of the present moment, which are due to our lack of supplies and means of transport."

TELLS HOW PATRIOTS CAN HELP THE NATION

Secretary Baker and Defense Council Flooded with Letters Asking for Information.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The question, "What can I do to help the Government in this emergency?" was partly answered at the War Department today by Secretary Baker, who said that he had been receiving on the average fifty letters a day from individuals all over the country offering their services to the country, and asking how best they could be utilized. The offices of the Council of National Defense have been similarly flooded with inquiries both from persons and from business firms. A satisfactory solution of the question has even now only been partly worked out.

On the purely military side of the problem the answer is simple. The army recruiting stations are always eager to enlist men of military age. The officers' reserve corps affords another inlet, particularly for men with military experience. A limited number of men with business training can be used in the Quartermaster's Department, while the Engineering Corps is similarly open to engineers.

It is realized, however, that these activities probably exclude a large majority of the persons who have written the letters. The Counsel of National Defense, which is mobilizing the industries of the country, is planning eventually to classify all these individual offers of service from persons and small firms, and assign them to local service, but so far has had to devote its entire attention to organizing the larger units and perfecting its central system.

Women can volunteer through several agencies which have local organizations all over the country. The Red Cross is always prepared to enlist them. For general services there are two large organizations with headquarters at New York—the National Council of Women, with which the National Woman Suffrage Association is affiliated, and the National League for Service, of which Mrs. Maude Wetmore is the present head.

CALLS MORE MEN FOR MARINE CORPS

President Increases Strength of the Organization to 17,400, the Limit.

DANIELS EXPLAINS NEED

Law Authorizes Wilson's Action to Place Nation in "a Complete State of Preparedness."

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President Wilson today signed an executive order increasing the authorized enlisted strength of the United States Marine Corps to 17,400 men. The present authorized enlisted strength of that arm of the naval service is 14,981 men. The President's action will increase the enlisted strength of the corps by 2,419 men, just as his order in raising the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy to the full limit of 87,000 allowed by law for enlisted men will give the navy 18,300 more regular enlisted men than was possible before this emergency action was taken.

The issuance of the order raising the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps to the full strength authorized by law is even more significant than the order raising the enlisted strength of the navy. The significance of the President's action in enlarging the Marine Corps lies in the fact that it must be interpreted and can only be interpreted under the law as meaning that the President now has decided that it is necessary to place the country in "a complete state of preparedness."

The Marine Corps is enlarged under the provisions of a paragraph of the Naval Appropriation act of Aug. 29, 1916, which says:

"The President is authorized, when in his judgment it becomes necessary to place the country in a complete state of preparedness, to further increase the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps to 17,400; and provided that the distribution in the various grades shall be in the same proportion as that authorized at the time when the President avails himself of the authority herein granted."

Under the law the President may raise the Marine Corps to 17,400 only when he considers it "necessary to place the country in a complete state of preparedness." It is because he has come to this conclusion that every arm in the national defense service is being enlarged and equipped for active service as rapidly as possible.

The authority for raising the regular enlisted strength of the navy to 87,000 men is carried in the same act as that for enlarging the Marine Corps, but is broader than the provision under which the Marine Corps was ordered enlarged. The law says that the President may order the enlargement of the navy whenever "a sufficient national emergency exists."

The total authorized strength of the navy and Marine Corps, filled to the limits fixed by President Wilson's new orders, will be 134,456 officers and men. The authorized strength of the navy and Marine Corps before the proclamation of the President's orders was 113,742 officers and men.

To obtain the additional enlisted men for the Marine Corps Secretary Daniels today sent a large number of telegrams to editors throughout the country similar generally to the one he sent last night to editors urging them to encourage recruiting for the navy. The telegram sent to editors this afternoon urging them to do everything they could to give publicity to the needs of the Marine Corps was as follows:

Washington, D. C., March 26, 1917

The Editor of The ——

The President has signed an executive order directing that the authorized strength of the Marine Corps be increased to 17,400 men.

He was authorized by Congress, in case of emergency, to direct such increase in enlistment.

The United States Marine Corps is the soldier branch of our first line of defense. Marines serve both ashore and afloat, and are trained as infantry, heavy and light artillery, and machine-gun companies. They form the landing parties from ships of the navy, and the first men detailed for expeditionary duty, and defend all naval bases. Each capital ship of the navy carries one company of marines. There has been a net increase of over 3,000 in the strength of the corps since Congress recently authorized an increase, but over 4,000 more are needed and needed now.

Will you please emphasize the needs of this important branch of our naval service by giving special prominence in your paper to the President's order.

The Marine Corps offers exceptional opportunities to young men of grit and ambition to serve their country in the first line of defense.

In this emergency you have the opportunity and privilege of performing this public service, and I am confidently appealing to you for your cordial and helpful cooperation.

The text of the executive order issued by the President today follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by the act of Congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, entitled "an act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," it is hereby directed that the authorized enlisted strength of the Marine Corps be increased to seventeen thousand four hundred men.

WOODROW WILSON.

The following table shows the authorized strength of the navy—officers and enlisted men, midshipmen, flying corps, &c.—allowed under the act of Aug. 29, 1916, for the current half of the calendar year 1917, and embracing the increase in the enlisted strength authorized by the President's two executive orders dealing with the navy and Marine Corps:

Enlisted men proper	87,000
Apprentice seamen	6,000
Hospital Corps (including pharmacists)	2,929
Enlisted men sentenced to discharge	2,316
Enlisted men detailed to naval militia	1,859
Enlisted men of Flying Corps	300
Line officers	2,075
Medical officers	362
Pay officers	234
Construction officers	94
Civil engineer officers	44
Chaplains	34
Professors of mathematics	11
Dental surgeons	44
Midshipmen	1,742
Flying Corps (officers)	150
Chief warrant officers	508
Warrant officers	350
Chief pay clerks, pay clerks, acting pay clerks	320
Marine Corps (officers, line, staff, and warrant)	637
Marine Corps (additional numbers in grade)	2
Marine Corps (clerks to Assistant Paymasters)	9
Marine Corps enlisted men proper	17,400
Marine enlisted men sentenced to discharge	420
Total	134,456

The enlisted strength of the Marine Corps is to be just one-fifth of the authorized enlisted strength of the regular enlisted personnel of the navy.

"FALSE," SAYS GOETHALS.

Denies That President Is to Make Him War Secretary.

General George W. Goethals denied yesterday that there was any truth in the report that President Wilson intended to appoint him Secretary of War to succeed Newton D. Baker.

"I don't know whose imagination is responsible for that report," said General Goethals, "but there isn't a word of truth in it. I've head nothing about it from Washington, and know the report to be absolutely false."

General Goethals would not say whether he would accept the appointment if it were offered to him.

Tampico Fears German Plotters.

EL PASO, March 26.—Germans are making their way toward the Tampico oil fields from the border, according to information received here today by United States Government agents. It is feared that an effort will be made to destroy the oil wells in that district.

GUARDSMEN GATHER IN NATIONAL COUNCIL

Secretary of War Baker, Several Governors, and Other Leaders Are to Speak.

71ST REGIMENT MOBILIZED

Reviewed by Visiting Officers, Who Praise Speed of Its Assembling and Its Appearance.

New York became the centre of National Guard activities for the entire country yesterday. While the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was being mobilized for the Federal service for the second time within a year, prominent National Guard officers from approximately three-fourths of the other States of the Union were assembling in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, to make final plans for the first public convention of the National Guard Association of the United States. The convention opens this morning in the Seventy-first's armory, and among the speakers for this afternoon is Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. The Governors of five States are also on the program.

The purpose of the convention, as set forth by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer in a speech at a dinner attended by National Guard officers and others last night at the University Club, is to "crystalize public sentiment on the preparedness movement." While National Guard organizations of the country are being mobilized, he announced, officers representing every section of the country will assemble to discuss the proper part for the National Guard to play in the event of war. It is anticipated that Secretary of War Baker will express the Administration viewpoint on this question in his talk this afternoon. General Dyer announced that there would be approximately 5,000 seats available for the public at the sessions in the armory, and that civilians would be welcomed in the discussion of a proper military policy for this country. An open forum would be held on this subject, he announced.

Cheer for Universal Training.

Governor Whitman was one of the speakers at last night's dinner, and among the diners were Charles E. Hughes, Mayor Mitchel, Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the National Guard of this State. The Governor made a strong plea for universal military training, and urged that those present assist in bringing it about. The entire gathering rose to cheer his remarks.

"I believe all of you here tonight stand for universal training," the Governor said, and was interrupted with applause.

While it was not brought out in any of the speeches, many of the guard officials who backed the plan for public discussion of a national military policy are said to favor universal training, but in the National Guard instead of in the regular army.

"As a result of your acts in your convention here," the Governor said, "there may be a more general appreciation by all of the people of the United States of the absolute necessity of recognition of the obligation of citizenship to render service to the country, and of the need of that general preparedness which would grow out of universal military service."

The Governor said he would discuss National Guard matters at greater length in his speech this evening in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey and Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois are also on the association's program for addresses at this evening's session.

Colonel William G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment was another of the speakers at the dinner. He told of the great amount of detail work involved in the speedy mobilization of the regiment.

The order for mobilization was received from Washington late Sunday. Company commanders got in touch with as many of their men as possible by telephone and telegraph, and at dawn yesterday morning the great armory was swarming with civilians who were changing to military attire. By noon it was said that about 75 per cent. of the entire organization was mobilized. Many of the men who had to go to their offices to make arrangements for their absence got until 7 o'clock last night for this purpose, while others were placed on guard duty at the armory and patrolled about the building with rifles over their shoulders.

The Seventy-first Gets an Ovation.

At 7 o'clock last night the regiment formed outside of the armory and marched north on Park Avenue to Thirty-fifth Street, where it was joined by the delegates to the National Guard Association meeting. A parade up Fifth Avenue followed, and though it was not generally known that the regiment, which had just been mobilized, would parade last night, the sidewalks filled rapidly until, when the men reached St. Patrick's Cathedral, the streets were jammed. At this point the regiment was reviewed by the assembled National Guard officers, and those from other States, as well as the New York officials, expressed surprise at the perfection of the organization and the speed with which it had been mobilized. In his talk at the dinner Colonel Bates said, "We were very unexpectedly ordered to mobilize," and expressed pride in the snappy work of the members of the regiment. There was still a huge task ahead, however, he said, as, by tonight the officers of the regiment would have to send 6,000 papers to the War Department in Washington in connection with mustering the men into the Federal service. Colonel Bates said, however, he saw no reason why the mobilization of the regiment should interfere with the work of the association's convention to be held in the Seventy-first Armory.

As a suggestion to Guard officers from other States regarding a method for caring for families of men in the service in the event of general National Guard service, Colonel Bates described the work of the Auxiliary League, headed by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, which had aided dependents of guardsmen on the border last Summer.

He said this had enabled soldiers to feel that their families at home would not suffer want, and he urged that the same policy should be adopted in every State in event of war with Germany.

Four other Governors besides Governor Whitman were to have been at last night's dinner. Governor McCall of Massachusetts, one of the four governors who had come to New York for the convention, was called home during the afternoon. Governors Edge of New Jersey, Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, and Holcomb of Connecticut sent messages at the last minute saying that events which had arisen suddenly made it impossible for them to leave their State capitals. Governor Whitman said he had heard from them, too, and that "conditions of the last forty-eight hours had made it exceedingly difficult for Governors to devote any time to anything besides the extremely pressing question of immediate national defense."

Although these Governors could not get to the dinner it is expected that several or all of them will be able to speak at the convention.

General Leonard Wood, who received an ovation when he arose to speak, limited his comment somewhat, in quoting him, to his introductory remarks, in which he urged the members of the National Guard to enter the Federal service for the good of the country. He expressed faith in the men who belonged to the organization, and said that the criticisms he had made in the past were against certain features of its system and not against its personnel.

Mitchel Praises Wood.

Mayor Mitchel, in welcoming the delegates to the city, devoted a considerable part of his address to praise of General Wood, whom he characterized as "one of the ablest, finest, bravest, and most upright men America can show today." "We of New York," the Mayor said, "want to give expression to the deep and heartfelt regret we feel as a result of the detail of General Wood to another post. [Long applause.] We have needed General Wood in New York City in the past, and in my personal opinion, and I have no right to set myself up against national authority, there never was a time more than now when we felt that we ought to have him here. I wish that some way might be found for the Government to leave him here to continue to do the work which he has performed so effectually. I regard General Wood as one of the ablest, finest, bravest, and most upright men America can show today."

NEW JERSEY QUOTA MOBILIZED

First and Fifth Regiments in Their Armories, Awaiting Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—New Jersey's quota of troops called into the Federal service yesterday, the First and Fifth Regiments, are assembled at their respective armories in Newark and Paterson, awaiting whatever disposition the War Department orders. Adj. Gen. Charles W. Barber received word from them this afternoon that they were mobilized and ready to move immediately. Governor Edge wired the War Department asking whether this State should assign the 1,400 guardsmen to plants that have asked protection or wait for Government action.

The Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments are reported to be ready for assembling on notice which is momentarily expected. Company M of Rutherford, which was mustered out of service two weeks ago, will be reorganized on a new basis. Assemblyman Arthur Whitney of Morris County informed General Barber that Morris County is prepared. Former State Director of Railroads Robert D. Foote, he asserted, has thrown open his estate for the use of civilian companies.

If the entire guard is called out for service and is recruited up to war strength, the forces, exclusive of the Naval Militia, will consist of 11,649 officers and enlisted men. New Jersey's armories are to be thrown open for drilling by civilian patriotic societies. The only restriction is that the required use of the facilities of the State be not hindered.

BOSTON RECRUITING LEAPS.

President's Order Spurs Enlistments in the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—A rush to join the navy today followed the President's orders to recruit this arm of the service to full fighting strength. At the office of the navy recruiting station on Tremont Street one hundred men were accepted.

At the Scollay Square recruiting office of the Marine Corps the stream of applicants was steady all day. On board the Virginia at the navy yard 108 men applied for enlisting this morning.

RAIDERS' CREWS MOVED UNDER HEAVY GUARD

Leave Philadelphia for Georgia Detention Camps Accompanied by Marines.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26. — The 700 members of the crews of the German auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, interned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard since last October, started today under a heavy guard of marines for Fort Oglethorpe and Fort McPherson, Georgia, where they will be kept until further orders from Washington. The first section of fourteen cars left shortly before 9 o'clock and another section of an equal number of cars departed later.

A large crowd, held back by a cordon of marines and 500 policemen, saw the departure of the sailors. In each car of the two sections there was a marine guard of fourteen men.

There were no untoward incidents during the transfer, which was carried out smoothly.

A skeleton crew has been left aboard each vessel, barely enough to wash down decks and otherwise keep the ships clean.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 26.—Soldiers of the Seventeenth Cavalry and a large number of laborers and electricians are rushing work on the stockade for the confinement of the interned German sailors who are expected to arrive tomorrow at Fort Oglethorpe. The stockade of barbed wire, heavily charged with electricity, is thirteen feet high, with sentry boxes at every corner. Two fences are being constructed six feet apart, and the space between the two will be lighted by electricity. The fences are of sufficient distance from the barracks to give plenty of space for exercise and the same comforts accorded the regular soldiers have been provided in the barracks.

JEWS IN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

Publishers and Editors Organize at Home of Samuel Untermyer.

Editors and publishers of Jewish daily newspapers in this city met at the Summer home of Samuel Untermyer at Greystone, on the Hudson, Sunday afternoon and organized the Jewish League of American Patriots. Plans were made to enlist the moral and physical support of every loyal American Jew in the event of war. Mr. Untermyer was elected President of the league. Joel Slonim of the Warheit is Secretary.

The league will seek to get the indorsement of all Jews by means of Jewish publications throughout the country.

"Mr. Untermyer, in speaking of the loyalty of the Jew," said Mr. Slonim, who announced the organization yesterday, "remarked that now is the opportunity for the Jew to show his patriotism."

Editors and publishers at the conference were: Israel Friedkin, publisher, and Peter Wiernick, editor, of the Jewish Morning Journal; Morris Weinberg, publisher, and William Edlin, editor, of the Day; Herman Paley, publisher, and Isidore Conikman, editor, of the Warheit; Leon Kamaiki, publisher, and Odalia Rublick, editor, of the Jewish Daily News, Judge Aaron J. Levy, associated with the Warheit, was also present.

It was announced by Mr. Slonim that next Thursday the league will meet at the office of Mr. Untermyer, 120 Broadway, when resolutions will be drawn up and further plans made to spread the movement throughout the country. Jacob H. Schiff, Adolph Lewisohn, and Oscar S. Straus are expected to attend the conference.

Carstairs Rye

IN 1809, the City Hotel, near Trinity Church, was a popular rendezvous for New York connoisseurs—but even then Carstairs Rye was a 21-year old favorite.

The succeeding century or more has *added* to the quality reputation of Carstairs Rye.

Established 1788

SUMMONS 25,000 MORE GUARDSMEN

Continued from Page 1.

House of Representatives today. After a hearing on the bill providing for the organization, a committee acted promptly, and it was rushed through the preliminary stages in the lower branch.

Under the bill the Governor is authorized to raise by volunteer enlistments among citizens over 35 years of age a force which will have all the powers of police officers and constables, except in the serving of civil processes.

The Second and Ninth Regiments of Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, ordered mobilized by President Wilson last night, had assembled at the several company armories today. Regimental commanders reported directly to the Eastern Department, the troops having passed from State authority immediately after being called out. Further disposition of the forces will be on orders from the Eastern Department until the new Northeastern Department, created yesterday, is organized here. It is not anticipated that an early call for the distribution of the troops will be issued.

In addition to their mustering activities, company commanders speeded up efforts to recruit companies to full war strength.

The marine company of the Massachusetts Naval Militia was ordered out today and mobilized at the Boston Navy Yard. Captain R. D. Hasbrouck, U. S. N., senior aid to the commandant, announced that the company would be quartered at the yard.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 26.—Under the call from the War Department, the First Regiment, Connecticut Infantry, assembled today. Orders from Washington appointed Major Edward A. Shuttleworth, U. S. A., mustering officer. Major Shuttleworth served in the same capacity in the Connecticut mobilization last June.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Orders have been issued for the mobilization of National Guard infantry regiments, one each in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, and three in California, immediately and at full war strength, it was announced late last night at the Headquarters of the Western Department of the army.

The mobilization, it was stated, would be similar to that followed recently when the State troops were called for duty on the border, except that, at present, only infantry organizations would be affected.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 26.—Governor James M. Cox today received word from Washington that the Third and Sixth Regiments, National Guard, would not be mustered out of the Federal service on their return from the Mexican border, but would be retained for duty in Ohio in "guarding against possible interference with postal, commercial, and military channels."

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 26.—Orders for the mobilization of the First Iowa Infantry, recently back from the Mexican border, were issued early today from the Adjutant General's office.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 26.—Governor Frank O. Lowden early this morning received a message from Washington ordering out three infantry regiments of the Illinois National Guard.

AERIAL PATROL MEN ORDERED TO FLORIDA

Henry P. Davison to Pay Cost of Training Naval Reserve Fliers.

An order was received here yesterday from Secretary of the Navy Daniels sending to the aviation training camp at Pensacola, Fla., twenty-nine members of the Aerial Coast Patrol, which has just been enrolled in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps. Among those included in the order are the twelve original members of Unit 1, who gained prominence for their work in connection with the Mosquito Fleet manoeuvres last September.

All Yale men, these members of the patrol represent some of the most prominent families in the United States. They are: F. Trubee Davison and Harry P. Davison, Jr., sons of Henry P. Davison, member J. P. Morgan & Co.; Robert S. Lovett, Jr., son of Judge Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad Executive Committee; Albert J. Ditman, Charles Winnan, Artemus L. Gates, Allen Ames, John V. Farwell, John Vorys, Earl Gould, Wellesley Laid-Brown, Reginald C. Coombe, Oliver B. James, G. Frank-lin Lawrence, William Rockefeller, Frederick Beach, Kenneth Smith, Kenneth McKleish, Curtis Read, Bartow Read, David Ingalls, A. D. Sturtevant, William Thompson, Frank Lynch, Graham Brush, Henry Landon, Samuel S. Walker, Charles Stewart, and Archie McIlwaine.

In the mosquito fleet manoeuvres in the week of Sept. 5, 1916, one of the seaplanes of the unit went to sea under adverse weather conditions to look for two torpedo boat destroyers representing the enemy fleet. Twenty-five miles outside New York Harbor the airplane was caught in a thunder storm, but it succeeded in finding the attacking fleet without being discovered. Following these manoeuvres the unit went to New London and carried out several weeks' experiments in co-operation with the authorities at the naval station. Then the members returned to their studies at Yale.

The twenty-nine men will train in Florida for six weeks, after which they will return to New York and train here.

F. Trubee Davison and Robert S. Lovett are Chairmen of the Sub-Committees on Enrollment and Training, part of the Central Advisory Committee on Aeronautics which is co-operating with Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher in the organization of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps for the Third Naval District. Albert J. Ditman left for the naval aeronautic station at Pensacola, two weeks ago to familiarize himself with the work done thre.

The cost of the training in Florida will be paid by Henry P. Davison.

URGE UNITY FOR DEFENSE.

Patriotic Societies Deplore Confusion In Preparedness Efforts.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, representing twenty-eight organizations, announced tonight that it had effected a working agreement with the National Defense Council to aid recruiting and industrial mobilization, and issued an appeal to the country for a unification of preparedness movements.

"In the face of the impending break," said the appeal, "patriotic men and women the country over are eagerly seeking an opportunity to be of service. Preparedness and relief societies are springing up everywhere, with the result that purposes are becoming confused and efforts constantly duplicated. The committee appeals to patriotic citizens to join one of the existing societies rather than to organize new ones. It points out that preparedness means efficiency, and efficiency is secured by eliminating useless effort.

"The committee is in touch with the Governors of all the States and is urging upon them the necessity of having all proposed State military censuses uniform in regard to information concerned, so that they may be of real value to the War Department."

The societies represented on the committee include the Aeronautic Society of America, the American Defense Society, the Army League, the Boy Scouts of America, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Military Training Camps Association, the National Association for Universal Military Training, the National Civic Federation, the National Security League, the Naval and Military Order of Spanish-American War Veterans, the Navy League, and the Universal Military Training League.

COLUMBIA MEN PREPARE.

Capt. Van Llew Begins Lectures to Supplement Drill.

Captain F. T. Van Llew, formerly of the United States Army, began a course of twelve lectures last night at the Columbia University Club, 18 Gramercy Park, under the auspices of the club's Committee on National Defense, of which Deputy Water Commissioner Jacob S. Langthorn of Brooklyn is Chairman. The lectures are a part of the work, which is being supplemented by armory drills, to fit Columbia alumni and undergraduates to take the examinations for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

About one hundred Columbia men have thus far enrolled for the reserve corps, and they are drilling in Manhattan and Brooklyn armories. Captain Van Llew last night explained to them the qualifications for the various grades and their respective duties.

James Duane Livingston, a Trustee of the university, has been appointed Chairman of the Columbia training work, and his aids are Herbert L. Satterlee, President of the College Alumni Association, for the naval corps and, and Arthur S. Dwight, a university Trustee, for the army corps. A military council assists them.

SOCIALISTS FOR ARMAMENT

But They Want a "Democratized" Army and Navy.

Eight Socialist leaders issued a statement yesterday favoring a policy of armament for this country as a protection against the aggression of autocratic Governments and urging the maintenance of a "democratized" army and navy. The statement, which was signed by Upton Sinclair, J. G. Phelps Stokes, William English Walling, Charles Edward Russell, Charmian London, Jack London's widow; Mary Craig Sinclair, George Sterling, and W. J. Ghent, supplemented similar declarations which a faction of the Socialists made recently.

'LOYALTY DAY' FOR KANSAS.

Gov. Capper Designates April 6 for Patriotic Demonstrations.

TOPEKA, March 26.—In a proclamation which urges Kansans to adopt a program of patriotism, Governor Arthur Capper today fixed Friday, April 6, as "Loyalty Day" in Kansas. The Governor asks that flags be displayed on every home and business house in the State on that day; that patriotic exercises be held in the schools; that public meetings be held and messages of support and encouragement be sent to the President and Congress.

Defense League in Nassau County.

Sheriff Phineas A. Seaman of Nassau County undertook the organization yesterday of a Home Defense League to be composed of about 1,000 men, all above military age. A unit will be formed in each village of the county. Every man who enlists will be sworn in as a Deputy Sheriff, and will be equipped with a uniform, side arms, and a night stick. Drills will be held under the direction of an army officer.

NEED MORE CLERKS FOR NAVY RECRUITS

Continued from Page 1.

the Eastern Recruiting Division, said yesterday that every recruiting office was working to its capacity and that a new office would be established soon at 225 West Forty-second Street, where he would take charge.

"We want 26,000 more men for the navy right now," said Commander Grady. "We can't get them too soon. We want all the old men to come back and we want all the fit young ones who can apply. We have been increasing the navy at the rate of about 3,000 men a month since the first increase to 77,956 men in the Naval Appropriation act of last August. There are now about 61,000 enlisted men in the service. We must get more than 3,000 a month above the number necessary to counterbalance the expiring terms of enlistment. We want to quadruple the increase. Better than that, we want to get the entire 26,000 men in the next four weeks if we can.

The navy recruiting stations in Manhattan are at 34 East Twenty-third Street, 1,129 Second Avenue, 108 East 125th Street, and 130 West Street; in the Bronx, 394 East 150th Street; in Brooklyn, 115 Flatbush Avenue, 5,304 Fifth Avenue, 1,239 Bedford Avenue, and 1,028 Gates Avenue, or at the Sands Street gate of the Navy Yard; in Jamaica, 324 Fulton Street; in Poughkeepsie, 280 Main Street; in Jersey City, 323 Grove Street; in Newark, 86 Park Place and 294 Market Street.

Recruiting headquarters of the United States Marine Corps, at 24 East Twenty-third Street, also felt the effect of Secretary Daniels's appeal in an increased number of applicants for enlistment. Captain Frank E. Evans, in charge of the station, said that orders had been received to increase the number of marines from 15,000 to 17,000 men. Applicants who applied yesterday were eager to see immediate service. One man who was accepted had been rejected last week on account of poor teeth. Since then, however, he had been to a dentist and had had his teeth fixed at a cost of $40.

Commodore Robert P. Forshew, Commander of the Naval Militia, N. G. N. Y., said yesterday that this branch of the service was being rapidly equipped for action. The Naval Militia has reached practically its authorized strength of 2,000 men, but new divisions are being organized which will require equipment and supplies before they are ready for service. According to Commodore Forshew, the Navy Department has been very active in supplying the needs of the militia and developing its fighting efficiency.

Recruiting for the regular army service also showed a considerable increase yesterday. About fifty men were enlisted at the recruiting headquarters at 25 Third Avenue, which is just double the number enrolled in any day of the last week.

WANT 25,000 DOCTORS FOR MEDICAL RESERVE

Recruiting Campaign Begun to Increase Present Total of 3,000 by 22,000.

An energetic recruiting campaign to add 22,000 physicians to the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps was started last night at a large meeting at the hall of the Academy of Medicine, called by the Auxiliary Medical Committee for National Defense. A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of ten to study the plans in use in England and France under which the practice of physicians who enter military or naval service is taken over in their absence by physicians who remain in civil life and returned intact when the military and naval physicians are mustered out of service.

It was announced that applicants for the corps should present themselves from now on at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, where their qualifications would be examined under the direction of Dr. Henry C. Coe, President of the Medical Reserve Corps.

It was pointed out that the military and naval medical service offered exceptional opportunities for young physicians to make a career and a reputation, because of the variety of experience and the new problems constantly put before them. Many of the great names in medicine in recent years, it was declared by Medical Inspector George A. Lung of the Navy, and Colonel F. M. Hartsock of the Army Medical Corps, had been made in Cuba, the Philippines, China, the Panama Canal Zone, and other fields of foreign service in which medical officers of the navy had acted as missionaries of modern civilization.

The Army's Requirements.

Inspector Lung said that, within the last year, another great chapter had been added to the achievements of the medical men of the navy in the improvement of sanitary conditions and the conquest of disease in Santo Domingo and Haiti. Dr. Coe, who urged the necessity of speed in recruiting medical men, has received a letter from the United States Surgeon General of which the following is a part:

"In regard to the size of the Reserve, we must have a very large number of officers. It will require ten medical officers for each thousand men under arms. In the civil war there were but little over a million men under arms at one time. There were over 12,000 medical officers. Should we enter war and mobilize a million men, we should be under the necessity of providing 10,000 medical officers.

"Our problem is so indefinite in regard to the officers required in any war we may enter that we must have a wide margin. Twenty-five thousand is not too many to begin with. This would provide medical officers for only 2,500,000 men.

"We have about 3,000 men in the Reserve Corps, 2,000 of whom have come in within the last eighteen months."

Major Hartsock said the army was not going to reduce its requirements in the least for the purpose of increasing the enlistment of medical men, and that the percentage of rejections would undoubtedly continue as high as in normal times, but he said that young and competent physicians and surgeons had little to fear.

RECRUITS WAIT IN VAIN TO ENLIST IN RESERVE

Only One Naval Enrolling Officer to Handle 142 Applicants, Most of Whom Leave in Disgust.

If the navy is to get the reserve of 10,000 officers and men which Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt states is absolutely necessary for the protection of the New York naval district, which extends from New London to Barnegat, more enrolling officers will have to be detailed to the reserve recruiting offices at 26 Cortlandt Street. Yesterday 142 men, a big majority of whom were, in the opinion of the officers in charge, qualified for the reserve service, applied for enlistment, but because of the fact that only one enrolling officer was on duty but fourteen were examined, and of these twelve passed the examination with flying colors and were signed up.

"We can get the men and get them easy if we can only get the officer personnel to examine and enroll them," said an indignant officer last night, "and we must get these additional officers right away. Today we had four doctors and one enrolling officer. We could handle the physical part of the examination in fairly good shape, but the requirements for enrollment are just as necessary, and a man must go through both before he can be accepted or disqualified."

It was 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the big reception room on the fourth floor of the Havemeyer Building, where the reserve is being recruited, was jammed with applicants. It was a fine-looking body of men, most of them young and with marine experience. Many were on hand by 10 o'clock in the morning, and within an hour standing room was at a premium. As the day wore on and they realized that they would be lucky if half of them were examined they began to fret, and finally all but the fourteen who had been examined decided to hold a sort of good-natured indignation meeting.

This was after they had waited five hours.

They went down to the main hall on the first floor and a mate of a private yacht, who is blessed with a powerful pair of lungs, did the talking.

"We came here to give our services to the Government, and we are entitled to a fair show," he said. "I say it isn't fair when they expect one officer to handle a crowd like this. That officer is all right, and he is doing his best, but he can't do the impossible. The navy can get this reserve if it wants it, but it will have to add about ten officers to the duty of enrolling those who apply and pass the physical examinations. I don't believe that the Secretary realises the situation, and I hope somebody tells him, and tells him quick."

Before the speaker could go any further one of the Building Superintendents appeared and told him that the meeting would have to adjourn to the street.

"My Lord," said the mate, "we can't even speak our feelin's," and with that he led the crowd into the street. Recruiting officers are wondering if they will come again today. Of the fourteen examined yesterday one was enrolled as a Lieutenant, one as an ensign, one as a gunner, two as machinists, and seven as enlisted men.

In the hope of increasing the reserve enlistment Rear Admiral Usher, U. S. N., commanding the Third Naval District, made this announcement yesterday:

In order to facilitate the enrollment of men for the United States Naval Reserve force, Admiral N. R. Usher, the Commandant of this naval district, has directed the reg

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WORM DRIVE HALF-TON TRUCK

Built in New York City by the Pioneers of America's Motor Truck Industry

Timken worm-drive rear axle and Timken drop-forged front axle with 2¼-inch sections and nickel steel steering-knuckles. Compare these with other half-ton trucks—and be guided accordingly.

$250 Down, Balance in Easy Monthly Payments

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MILLION FOR ARMY LENT BY MORGAN

Continued from Page 1.

went to the Morgan office and said to William H. Porter, one of the partners, whom he knew personally:

"Porter, I have come to borrow $1,000,000, without interest, for an indefinite term, upon security that is legally no good."

Mr. Porter was somewhat taken aback until he heard Mr. Page's explanation of the situation. He then said:

"We must talk with Mr. Morgan about this. I think he will be interested." They went to Mr. Morgan's office and laid the situation before him.

"I think that we ought to advance this money," Mr. Morgan said at the end of twenty minutes. "It is something that I want to do. As it is not, strictly speaking, a business transaction, we shall charge no interest on the money, and if there is any loss I will assume it myself."

Mr. Morgan sent for his lawyer, and asked him to draw the necessary papers, instructing him to make the conditions as liberal as possible. The result was the following letter sent to Colonel Carson:

Dear Sir: Mr. Edward D. Page, Chairman of the New York Advisory Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the Purchase of War Supplies, has brought to our attention the situation growing out of the failure of passage of the Army Deficiency bill at the last session of Congress, under which contractors and sellers to your depot are very much inconvenienced, and in cases injured by not being able to receive payment for their goods and services. During the continuation of such situation, we will be glad to advance money to such persons and parties up to $1,00,000, without interest, on the following arrangement:

Such contractor as shall be approved and to whom money is due will apply to us for a loan for the amount due, and will give us his promissory note, payable three months after date, without interest, accompanied by a voucher on Public Form No. 330, approved by the Controller of the Treasury on April 29, 1914, and properly signed by the contractor and the Quartermaster.

It is our understanding that the contractor will furnish an order upon your depot to deliver to us the Government check when issued.

We quite understand that the account itself cannot be assigned by reason of the provisions of the law, and in view of the transaction, in which we are desirous of being helpful, we hope that the depot will do whatever it can to see that these accounts are liquidated as promptly as possible.

Very truly yours,
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

"Happy and Generous Solution."

Commenting upon the transaction, Mr. Page said:

"The Depot Quartermaster was forced to suspend payment due on vouchers for merchandise inspected and accepted by the Government on March 6. Ever since then the hardships thus imposed on contractors supplying the War Department with merchandise, and the consequent impairment of Government credit, have been matters of great concern to our Advisory Committee. Contractors were dishonoring the requisitions of the Government by refusing to deliver some of the most necessary supplies for the troops on the ground that they could not get their pay. Purchases, when possible, had to be made on exorbitant terms, and the news was spreading among merchants and deterring them from making offerings."

Mr. Page said he regarded the action of Mr. Morgan as a most happy and generous solution of some of the difficulties under which the Quartermaster's office was laboring.

It was recalled that in a similar emergency years ago the late J. Pierpont Morgan aided the Treasury by carrying for several months the officers' pay vouchers with his private funds. Mr. Morgan also did the same thing a few years ago, when no Government money was available to pay the salaries of customs employes at this port.

WOOD ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Major General Head of Lincoln Memorial University Association.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood was elected President of the Lincoln Memorial University Endowment Association yesterday at the annual meeting at the Hotel Biltmore. It was announced that the $1,000,000 endowment sought for the university, which is to be in the mountains of Tennessee, and for the education of the mountain people of whom Lincoln was one, was now assured. The association transferred $100,000 to the university's trustee, and acknowledged a check for $25,000 from Mayor Thompson of Chicago to endow a chair of American patriotism.

"There is not a finer thing in this country," said General Wood, "than this institution, and it is particularly pleasing that it should be situated among Lincoln's own people. The teaching of the national spirit is one of the necessities of the day."

BARUCH SEEKS CHEAP STEEL

To Ask Big Manufacturers to Cut Profits for Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Bernard M. Baruch, a member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, who recently obtained a big reduction in the price of copper for Government war contracts, will confer on Wednesday with Judge Gary and other steel magnates on the question of obtaining a similar elimination of war profits in the price of structural steel. The conference is a part of the policy the council is now pursuing of getting the co-operation of all the big business men of the country in eliminating exorbitant profits in all raw war materials.

The Navy Department is continuing its efforts to hasten construction, and Secretary Daniels will have a conference tomorrow with steel and other contractors for material to be used in building destroyers. It is believed that orders for 200 or more submarine chasers will probably not be placed before the end of the present week.

Secretary of War Baker this afternoon denied reports that the War Department was contemplating requisitioning munitions plants. No such plans are at present contemplated. Under the National Defense act of June 3, 1916, the President, through the head of any executive department, can take over any plant which refuses to furnish at a proper price the munitions which the Government needs in time of war.

GOVERNMENT FAILED TO CONSULT WOOD

Northern Commands Filled Before He Learned His Department Had Been Cut Up.

COULD HAVE GONE ABROAD

"I Prefer Charleston," His Answer —Weeks Calls Transfer Petty Politics—Hints at Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Disclosure today that to Major Gen. Leonard Wood had been offered the command of the new Southeastern Military Department, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C., only after the commands at New York and Boston had been filled, and that it had been pointedly suggested to him that he go to the Philippines or to Hawaii, has not tended to quiet the talk in military circles and elsewhere over the manner in which General Wood was detached from command of the Eastern Military Department to the less important Southeastern Department.

An indication that a storm was brewing in Congress over the treatment of General Wood was given tonight when the following authorized statement from Senator John W. Weeks, which he had telegraphed from his home, West Newton, Mass., was furnished to the press:

"The transfer of General Leonard Wood to the comparatively unimportant division of the Southeast is most disheartening, coming, as it does, when patriotic citizens everywhere are trying to make the military establishment effective.

"The promotion of Dr. Grayson was without excuse, but it was not of sufficient importance to greatly affect the naval service. General Wood's detachment, however, at this time is a matter of the greatest military importance. No man has done as much during the last two years to stimulate patriotic endeavor. Moreover, he knows this department better than any officer on the active list, and his rank entitles his retaining it.

"In due time those responsible for weakening our military organization at such a time as this will have to explain the reasons for doing this. In the meantime those competent to judge will have one opinion, that it is a pernicious piece of petty politics."

Two official telegrams which became public today indicate that the division of the Eastern Military Department, commanded by General Wood, into three separate departments was not made known to General Wood until the division had been ordered by President Wilson. The telegrams show that Secretary Baker gave General Wood the option of taking command of the Southeastern Department, with headquarters at Charleston, "or the more important one at Manila or Hawaii."

This suggestion is interpreted as meaning that General Wood might find it convenient to leave the United States and take up his residence in the Philippines or the Hawaiian Islands, far remote from the scene of conflict in Europe, in which the United States military forces may be engaged.

"I prefer Charleston," was General Wood's reply.

War Department's Position.

Secretary Baker declined tonight to make any statement or comment in any way on his action, disclosed in General McCain's telegram, in giving General Wood no choice in the command of any home military department, and suggesting that he might go to Manila or Honolulu. An army officer holding an important position in the War Department said that if the department had desired to sidetrack General Wood it could have transferred him to either Manila or Honolulu without giving him the option of remaining in this country as the commander of a military department. He said, furthermore, that General Wood had held the post at Governors Island a longer time than any other officer had held a similar place at any time during the last eight years, remarking that General Wood could not possibly expect to be stationed at New York permanently.

But beyond this rather informal explanation of the matter no statement is offered from any official source as to the reasons that actuated the Administration in taking General Wood away from Governors Island at the moment when New York was to become probably the most important base of supplies and operations for the land and naval forces of the United States in the imminent war with Germany.

General Wood has countless friends in Congress and throughout the country, and it is expected that an effort will be made to have a Congressional inquiry directed to causing Secretary Baker to explain the exact reasons for General Wood's detachment from his present important command. General Wood is the ranking officer of the army, and it is supposed that his friends will ask the pointed question as to why a less important command was given to him and an officer junior to himself assigned to take charge of the most important military division in the country.

The telegraphic correspondence shows that General Wood was not notified until Saturday that his military department was to be divided into three parts, and that the two more important divisions were to be commanded by officers junior to himself. It is also apparent from the correspondence that the War Department announced the changes involved as soon as it received General Wood's response, which came to the Adjutant General of the Army yesterday.

REGRET WOOD'S TRANSFER.

Mayor Issues a Statement—Text of Offer to Him and His Reply.

When Secretary of War Newton D. Baker directed Adjt. Gen. McCain to notify Major Gen. Leonard Wood of his impending transfer from the command of the Eastern Department of the Army on Governors Island, the Secretary of War told General McCain to tell General Wood he could have the command of the Southeastern Department, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C., or his choice of "the more important" assignments to Hawaii or the Philippines. General Wood decided that he preferred the Southeastern Department, a department which the Secretary of War, despite the fact that the States included in it are on the Atlantic seaboard and open to German submarine attack, called of less importance in the present crisis than the far-away island possessions in the Pacific.

General Wood refused yesterday to discuss his transfer beyond reiterating what he said Sunday night when he announced that he was a soldier and would go wherever the War Department sent him.

The notification to General Wood that he had been ordered relieved of the Governors Island command was received last Saturday and read as follows:

Washington, March 24, 1917.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Governors Island, N. Y.

The President has ordered the division of present Eastern Department into three parts, and has designated General Edwards to command Northeastern Department, headquarters Boston; General J. Franklin Bell, Eastern Department, headquarters Governors Island; Southeastern Department, headquarters Charleston, S. C. Secretary of War directs you be given your option as to taking the latter department or the more important one at Manila or Hawaii. McCAIN.

Wood Preferred Charleston.

General Wood's reply, sent Sunday, follows:

March 25, 1917.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

Acknowledge receipt of your confidential and personal telegram, March 24, informing that Eastern Department is to be divided into three parts, and tendering me command at Charleston or command at Manila or Hawaii. I prefer Charleston. WOOD.

It was not until they read the newspapers yesterday morning that friends of General Wood in New York knew that he had been relieved of the Eastern Department post. These friends expressed their deep regret at the action taken by the War Department. From scores of these friends, among them some of the most prominent citizens of New York, General Wood received expressions of disapproval of the Government's action in suddenly and without warning transferring him from the most important department in the army to one which the Government has officially characterized as of less importance at this time than the command at Honolulu and Manila.

Mayor Mitchel, who is one of General Wood's closest friends, expressed in a few words how those friends feel regarding the action of the War Department.

"I am tremendously sorry," he said, "that the city is going to lose General Wood. I think General Wood is one of the biggest, finest, most courageous, upstanding Americans that I know. I think that it is an unfortunate thing for the City of New York that the Government has decided to assign him elsewhere. Personally, General Wood is a very warm friend of mine, and for that reason in addition I am very sorry that he is no longer to be at Governors Island."

Army officers naturally could not discuss the matter for publication. But there can be no doubt as to how a great many of them feel concerning the transfer of the senior General of the army at a time such as this. It was not a totally unexpected action, however, and it was pointed out by one of the officers that the going of General Wood was forecast when two of the senior members of his staff, Colonel Edwin A. Glenn, ex-Chief of Staff at Governors Island, and Colonel John B. Bellinger, the Department Quartermaster, were transferred. Colonel Glenn was sent to the Southwest and Colonel Bellinger to the Philippines. These two officers are among General Wood's closest friends in the army.

David Starr Jordan Retracts.

A few days ago, as was published at the time, Dr. David Starr Jordan sent a telegram to the Secretary of War in which he protested against certain remarks which he said General Wood had made at a dinner in New York, and in which he said that General Wood had advocated fighting Germany. Yesterday General Wood received the following letter from Dr. Jordan:

Holland House, New York City,
General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Headquarters Eastern Department, Governors Island, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: I have your kind letter of March 23, in which you say:

"Of course I did not urge our fighting Germany. Heaven knows that none of us in the army want war, because we know what it means. We realize, however, that it may be forced upon us in the defense of our rights, or of humanity. I have never publicly said that war with Japan was inevitable. You have had enough, I am sure, public experience to realize how one suffers from well-meant press inaccuracies."

Inasmuch as the reported utterances to which I made exceptions in a recent telegram are thus disclaimed by yourself, I take pleasure in withdrawing the criticism in question.

I may add that I think nothing is gained (strategic reasons sometimes excepted) by the repression of opinions of men in the service. They might well be as free to speak as any other class of good citizens. I am, very sincerely,

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

General Wood said he did not know when he would leave for Charleston. The transfer of command at Governors Island to Major General Bell is expected to take place May 1 next, and General Wood will leave about that time.

SEE GEN. WOOD AS A MARTYR.

Shelved by Politicians for Telling Truth About Army, Writers Say.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two primary requirements in officers of the army and navy are intellectual capability to face the truth and courage to speak it. A loose thinker has no place in either arm of the service and a liar is elected. An officer and a gentleman must be ready to fight, die, or be shelved for a principle.

But in what situation does this doctrine of truth place officers in the United States service when civilian officials having authority over them are not possessed of the ideals of truth and courage taught at West Point and Annapolis and continued in the army and the navy?

Many months ago Admiral Bradley A. Fiske told the truth about the navy, and thereby so shamed the Navy Devil that it became necessary for him to "resign" "from the post as Aid for Operations. Though retired, Admiral Fiske is recognized as an exceptionally able officer—perhaps the ablest single naval officer we have. No man has so many inventions in use in the navy. No man has made less personal profit through valuable inventions.

Admiral Fiske spoke out and told the truth. What is his reward? The other day, when he was to have made an address at a luncheon, a department muzzle was put on him by wire. Today we read that his name is not included among those of retired officers to be called to active duty.

General Leonard Wood has told the truth about the army, and has, of course, thereby shamed the Army Devil. For months it has been common gossip that the politicians wanted General Wood's scalp and were only deterred from going after it by the fear of public outcry. Now, however, the time is propitious. The nation's mind is diverted by the imminence of war.

General Wood is the senior officer of our army. He has done more for preparedness than any other man in the army. More than any other man in the army, he has told our people the truth regarding army conditions and army needs. He is a man of vision, ideals, and ability; it is his sworn duty to defend us against our enemies, and he knows that the most dangerous enemies the American people have had in the last three years have been the pacifists and the politicians within the country, who are today responsible for the fact that we are going into war in a state of shameful unreadiness. General Wood is to the United States what Lord Roberts was to England.

What is his reward? He is transferred from command of the Department of the East, with headquarters in New York, to a point at which his abilities will be wasted. His headquarters will be at Charleston, S. C., a city which, from any point of view, is likely to feel the war as little as any Atlantic seaport city can; a city of about 60,000 inhabitants which is off the war map. Nor can efforts to represent the removal of General Wood to Charleston as anything but a plain case of shelving be regarded as more than a contemptible and brazen subterfuge.

Some months ago, before the last political campaign, we were advised not to change Presidents while facing war. Now, doubtless, the same theory may be applied as regards changing Secretaries of the Navy and Secretaries of War. Evidently, however, this is a rule which aplies only to offices of political character. Otherwise, what about changing Generals?

JULIAN STREET,
PORTER EMERSON ROWNE,
CHARLES HANSON TOWNE,
HERMANN HAGEDORN.

New York, March 26, 1917.

Vary the monotony of the regular round of breakfast fruits with a glass of Welch's (iced).

Its tang and frosty fragrance will make it a morning favorite.

Welch's
THE NATIONAL DRINK

ARRAIGNS GERMANY AS TREATY BREAKER

"Clear Violations" Cited in Lansing's Refusal to Reaffirm Old Agreement.

HINT OF SHIP SEIZURES

Suggestion of Possible Abrogation of Agreement So Interpreted in Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—"Clear violations" by Germany of the old Prussian-American treaties of 1799 and 1828 were the reasons assigned by the United States Government recently for refusing to reaffirm or extend these agreements at the request of the Berlin Government.

The State Department gave out today the full text of the reply which was sent to the Swiss Minister, representing German interests in the United States. The document is a scathing arraignment of German bad faith, declaring in so many words that even if the agreement itself were acceptable to the United States this Government would think it useless to enter to further agreements with Germany, since those now existing had been broken.

The part of the reply which is causing most speculation in Washington is the final clause, in which Mr. Lansing intimates that the American Government is likely to hold the existing treaty as null and void on the ground that Germany has grossly violated her share of the contract.

The treaty as it stands provides that in the event of war merchants of one country residing in the other shall have a stated time in which to wind up their affairs and "to depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance," and that other citizens who may wish to remain shall not be molested in their persons or property.

The inference generally drawn from the Government's suggestion that it may regard the whole treaty as abrogated, besides refusing to consider the German protocol, which sought to provide specifically for the safety of the German ships now tied up in American harbors, is that the Government has decided on the seizure of these ships as soon as war is declared to exist.

The treaties of 1799 and 1828, which provided mutual guaranties for the safety of the nationals of both countries and their property in case of war between them, has hitherto been regarded as a possible barrier to the seizure of the German shipping. Now, however, in the words of the Secretary's message: "It would appear that the mutuality of the undertaking has been destroyed by the conduct of the German authorities."

The protocol which the Government refused to entertain is the same as that which the German authorities in Berlin sought to force on Ambassador Gerard just before he left, and which he refused even to consider on the ground that he was no longer accredited to the Berlin Government.

Text of the Note.

The text of Mr. Lansing's note is as follows:

The Secretary of State to the Minister of Switzerland in charge of German interests in America.

Department of State,
Washington, March 20, 1917.

Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of Feb. 10 presenting the proposals of the German Government for an interpretative and supplementary agreement as to Article 23 of the Treaty of 1799.

After due consideration, I have to inform you that the Government of the United States is not disposed to enter with favor upon the proposed agreement to alter or supplement the meaning of Article 23 of this treaty.

The position of the Government of the United States, which might under other conditions be different, is due to the repeated violations by Germany of the Treaty of 1828, and the articles of the Treaties of 1785 and 1799 revised by the Treaty of 1828. It is not necessary to narrate in detail these violations, for the attention of the German Government has been called to the circumstances of each instance of violation, but I may here refer to certain of them briefly and in general terms.

Since the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye for the carriage of contraband, there have been perpetrated by the German naval forces similar unwarranted attacks upon and destruction of numerous American vessels for the reason, as alleged, that they were engaged in transportation of articles of contraband, notwithstanding and in disregard of Article 13 of the Treaty of 1799 that "no such articles (of contraband) carried in the vessels or by the subjects or citizens of either party to the enemies of the other shall be deemed contraband so as to induce confiscation or condemnation and a loss of property to individuals." And that in the case of a vessel stopped for articles of contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature, he shall be admitted to do it, and the vessel shall not in that case be carried into any port or further detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage."

The Sinking of Vessels.

In addition to the sinking of American vessels, foreign merchant vessels carrying American citizens and American property have been sunk by German submarines without warning and without any adequate security for the safety of the persons on board or compensation for the destruction of the property by such action, notwithstanding the solemn engagements of Article 15 of the Treaty of 1799, that "all persons belonging to any vessels of war, public or private, who shall molest or insult in any manner whatever the people, vessel or effects of the other party, shall be responsible in their persons and property for damages and interests, sufficient security for which shall be given by all commanders of private armed vessels before they are commissioned," and notwithstanding the further stipulation of Article 12 of the Treaty of 1785 that "the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted."

Disregarding these obligations, the German Government has proclaimed certain zones of the high seas in which it declared without reservation that all ships, including those of neutrals, will be sunk, and in these zones German submarines have in fact, in accordance with this declaration, ruthlessly sunk, merchant vessels and jeopardized or destroyed the lives of American citizens on board.

Held Our Citizens in Germany.

Moreover, since the severance of relations between the United States and Germany certain American citizens in Germany have been prevented from removing from the country. While this is not a violation of the terms of the treaties mentioned, it is a disregard of the reciprocal liberty of intercourse between the two countries in times of peace and cannot be taken otherwise than as an indication of the purpose on the part of the German Government to disregard, in the event of war, the similar liberty of action provided for in Article 23 of the Treaty of 1799—the very article which it is now proposed to interpret and supplement almost wholly in the interests of the large number of German subjects residing in the United States and enjoying in their persons or property the protection of the United States Government.

This article provides in effect that merchants of either country residing in the other shall be allowed a stated time in which to remain to settle all their affairs and to "depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance," and women and children, artisans and certain others may continue their respective employments and shall not be molested in their persons or property. It is now proposed by the Imperial Government to enlarge the scope of this article so as to grant to German subjects and German property remaining in the United States in time of war the same treatment in many respects as that enjoyed by neutral subjects and neutral property in the United States.

In view of the clear violations by the German authorities of the plain terms of the treaties in question, solemnly concluded on the mutual understanding that the obligations thereunder would be faithfully kept; in view further of the disregard of the canons of international courtesy and the comity of nations in the treatment of innocent American citizens in Germany, the Government of the United States cannot perceive any advantage which would flow from further engagements, even though they were merely declaratory of international law, entered into with the Imperial German Government in regard to the meaning of any articles of these treaties or as supplementary to them.

In these circumstances, therefore, the Government of the United States declines to enter into the special protocol proposed by the Imperial Government.

This Government is seriously considering whether or not the treaty of 1828 and the revised articles of the treaties of 1785 and 1799 have not been in effect abrogated by the German Government's flagrant violations of their provisions, for it would be manifestly unjust and inequitable to require one party to an agreement to observe its stipulations and to permit the other party to disregard them.

It would appear that the mutuality of the undertaking has been destroyed by the conduct of the German authorities.

Accept, &c.,

ROBERT LANSING.

The German note, also made public today, was regarded by officials as practically proposing a new treaty. Nationals of either country resident in the other would, in case of war, have been free from interment, most would have been entitled to remain indefinitely and those seeking to leave would have been free to do so with all their property. Enemy property, specifically including merchant vessels, would have been free from all sequestration except under laws applying to neutrals also, while contracts and patents would not have been canceled, suspended, or declared void.

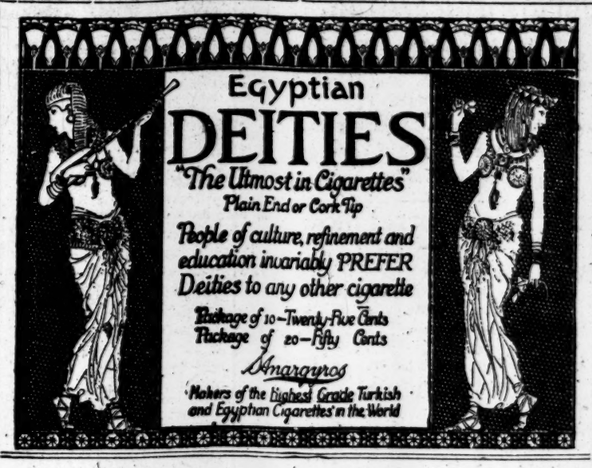
ASKS AMERICANS' RELEASE.

Washington Makes Inquiry About Prisoners on Raider Moewe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Through the Spanish Government the State Department has made an inquiry to ascertain if any Americans have been taken into a German port on the German commerce raider Möwe, and whether they are being held as prisoners of war as were the American sailors taken in on the Yarrowdale.

The Spanish Government has forwarded the American request to its Minister in Berlin, instructing him to ask the German Government if such Americans have been taken to Germany and if so, to facilitate their release.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DEITIES
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain End or Cork Tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette
Package of 10—Twenty-Five Cents
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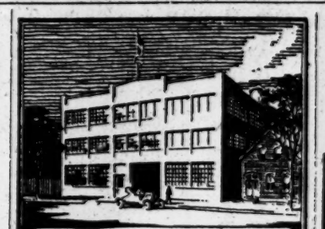

Hoefler Ice Cream Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
One of 29 jobs on which Turner worked last winter.

"Turner for Concrete"

"What have you done?" is as pertinent to your contractor as to any other prospective employee.

TURNER Construction Co

COLONEL KILLS DEVILFISH.

Two Taken by ex-President on Hunt Off Florida Coast.

DANVILLE, Va., March 26.—Theodore Roosevelt, now on a devilfish hunting expedition off the Florida coast, killed two of the marine monsters today, according to a telegram received here tonight from Russell J. Coles, a member of the party.

The message said the octopi were encountered off Punta Gorda, Fla., and were killed with a spade lance. One of them fought desperately, dragging the launch more than two miles and nearly upsetting it.

DEMOCRATS SEEK FUSION.

Committee to Pass Upon Those Wanting to Join the Movement.

Representatives of Democratic organizations which are planning for fusion in the Mayoralty fight this year held a conference last night at the National Democratic Club and appointed a subcommittee of five men to pass upon requests made by independent Democratic organizations which want to affiliate with the Democratic Fusion Committee headed by William F. Schneider. They are Joseph S. Schwab of Manhattan, Henry R. Chittick of Brooklyn, Joseph P. Hennessy of the Bronx, George J. Ryan of Queens, and Francis Leman of Richmond.

The sub-committee will report to the full Committee of One Hundred and Fifty on April 11, when the work of selecting candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Aldermen will be begun. It was said last night that favorable replies to the invitation extended by the committee to unite had been received from Thomas F. McAvoy, representing Tammany Hall; Arthur H. Murphy, Democratic leader of the Bronx; Joseph F. O'Grady, Democratic leader of Richmond; John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings, and Arthur F. Keating, Democratic leader of Queens. Each organization will send representatives to the meeting on April 11.

Passover Services for Soldiers.

The Army and Navy Bulletin of the Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, 356 Second Avenue, states that during the Passover festival commencing April 7, Jewish soldiers will be enabled to participate in Seder and synagogue services. Branches of the association are being organized on the United States battleships Missouri and New York, and it is expected to have branches on every one of the big vessels, and also in the Marine Corps. The activities of the association extend to barracks, forts, and arsenals throughout the country, rabbis constantly ministering to the spiritual needs of Jewish soldiers.

Altman Building
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THE reputation of this great store rests on an everlasting foundation—integrity.

The beautiful building rests also on an everlasting foundation, part of which is protected and preserved for all time by our products of chemical science.

A. C. HORN CO.
Long Island City
WATERPROOFING
DAMPPROOFING
TECHNICAL PAINTS

Mine Is The Simpler, Smarter Clothes-Way

WHEN you go to a tailor, you worry and wonder whether a particular fabric or pattern befits a particular cut; whether the best effect demands regular, slash or patch pockets and so on.

Stein-Bloch and I save you the worry and wonder, and frequently, save you bitter disappointment. Each style-model here is *correctly matched and mated* to harmonize smartly in cloth, color, cut—perfection!

$20 to **$45** for Spring Suits and Topcoats with their Manhattan ancestry standing out as plain as the Woolworth tower.

Ennyweather, the Shine-or-Sprinkle Topcoat—**$25, $30, $35.**

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Many Men Are Misinformed on Style

The prevailing idea, as exploited in machine-made clothes, is that style is expressed by a hard, uncompromising, rock-ribbed immobility of line, in which there is more buckram than beauty.

The style of Franklin Simon & Co's clothes is something totally different.

In the first place they are designed by *an artist*, not by *an artisan*.

In the second place, they are *tailored by hand*, not *coerced by machinery*.

They hang easy, look easy, are easy. And without ease you can not have style!

Men's Spring Suits and Topcoats
$25 to $50

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Announce for Today, TUESDAY,

A Most Extraordinary Sale of

WOMEN'S SPRING COATS

Made to sell for from 59.50 to 85.00

ON SALE FOR TODAY ONLY

at **46.00**

After Today These Coats Will Be Restored to Their Original Prices

VELOUR COATS—*After Cheruit*—Belted model, novelty pockets, adjustable collar, chain stitch embroidery. In gold, soldat blue, sand and taupe.

DIAGONAL BOLIVIA COATS—Twice-around tie belt model, large adjustable collar. In gold, French blue, Santiago and purple.

TRICOTINE COATS—*After Lanvin*—Peg-top silhouette with belt, plaited back. In French gray, citron, sand, navy blue and black.

TRICOTINE & SATIN COATS—*After Bulloz*—Compose coat for dressy wear. Upper part of tricotine, waist line to hem of satin. In French gray, rookie, navy blue and black.

LOUPINE COATS—Twice-around tie belt model, adjustable collar, fancy lining. In citron and sand.

TRICOTINE COATS—*After Cheruit*—A very smart model in citron, sand, rookie, navy blue and black.

Copyrighted—Bonwit Teller & Co.

EX-CZAR, GUARDED, HAS FITS OF CRYING

Held Closely in Palace Prison, He Finds Outdoor Amusement in Shoveling Snow.

SON WELL, EMPRESS BETTER

Soldiers Desecrate Rasputin's Grave —Tale of a Poison Plot That Aided Monk's Influence.

TSARSKOE SELO, Sunday, March 25, (via London, March 26.)—Penetrating today into and under the vast prison palace of Nicholas Romanoff, the deposed Emperor, a correspondent obtained from the jailer a statement of the former Emperor's condition, and later visited the desecrated grave of Gregory Rasputin, Russia's real autocrat for a decade and the unintending parent of the revolution.

Since the visit paid by the correspondent to the palace last week severe measures have been taken to guard the prisoner. These grew out of rumors of an attempted flight, monarchist conspiracies against the temporary Government, and pressure by extremist forces. The guards have been increased and a special representative of the Council of Deputies has been put among them. On announcing his desire to visit the grave of Rasputin the soldiers demanded his passport of the correspondent and then led him to the kitchen entrance of the palace prison, which is the headquarters of the guards.

Behind the kitchen entrance stands a complex system of low buildings built around a courtyard and ending in a series of subterranean and semi-subterranean galleries running under the palace. The first of the two entries leads under an arched portico into a small, untidy courtyard, surrounded by one-story buildings, on the roofs of which hundreds of gray pigeons are to be seen. The cobbled pavement is strewn with firewood.

At the second entrance were four sentries of the First Tirailleur Regiment, from which, out of the five regiments now garrisoned at Tsarskoe Selo, were chosen the guards, as the result of the regiment's revolutionary conduct at Kieff ten years ago.

Inside the second entry, a small hall crowded with soldiers, an ill-painted ikon with red lamp burning hangs over a dingy wooden desk at which the soldiers note the names of all those entering. At the back of the hall are two lateral staircases with a gallery on top, over the rail of which lean the imperial cooks and lackies in pale gray tunics with gold braid, stamped with the Black Eagle of Nicholas.

Telephones Near Every Door.

All this part of the palace is dirty, dingy, ill-lighted, and unimpressive, and not at all such as might be expected of the surroundings of a monarch in captivity. Beyond the lateral staircases lies the mysterious part of the palace. Leading away from between the staircases runs an interminable vaulted gallery, broken by right and left transverse galleries. All are windowless. At nearly every other door on the long gallery a telephone is affixed, for some mysterious reason. Asking his soldier escort if these telephones were connected with the spy and protective systems, the correspondent got the answer:

"Precisely so."

The rooms off the gallery seem also to be underground, but, judging by their ornamented padlocked doors, they are not cellars. Two only bear an inscription. One reads "Servants of the Most August Children," the other bears a placard from pre-revolutionary times, showing it to have been the bureau of the officer of the day of Emperor Nicholas's underground guard.

In this room, to which he was led by a soldier, the correspondent met the officer of the day, Captain Ketzebue, who sharply censured the man for bringing the correspondent, and said to him:

"You are the only person other than a soldier or prisoner who has passed through the galleries since the revolution."

The Captain sent the correspondent to the palace commandant, Captain Ketzebue of the cavalry. Captain Ketzebue's headquarters are in an angle of an old and now untenanted section of Tsarskoe Selo Palace. He gave the correspondent a soldier escort and a permit to pass along the road to Rasputin's grave.

The Captain is Nicholas's chief jailer and responsible to the Duma that no flight takes place and that there is no breach in the severe inspection régime. He is youthful and urbane, an officer of the guard type, speaking perfect French and English. Apparently he was chosen by the Duma Imprisonment Commission as likely to respect the susceptibilities of his prisoner.

After telling the correspondent that he had received orders to arrest all civilians who asked the soldiers questions about the complex geography of the palace, Captain Kotzebue consented to say something about the condition of the former Emperor and his family in their imprisonment, politely calling Nicholas "former Emperor," whereas all the soldiers say brusquely, "Nicholas Romanoff."

Czar Has Fits of Weeping.

"The former Emperor is not under detention, but in all respects a prisoner, and is treated accordingly," said Captain Kotzebue. "He is in perfectly good health and in fairly good spirits. When he is with his own entourage he has fits of crying. He is no longer allowed in the park, but twice daily, from 11 to 8 o'clock, he is permitted to walk for recreation in the railed garden between the east and west wings of the palace.

"Outside the railing are six soldiers, constituting the so-called intermediate guard. The first guard is within the palace walls and the third outside the park fence.

"The régime of the imprisonment of Nicholas is applied also to all courtiers and servants who are prisoners. The former Emperor is not permitted to go into the garden except in my presence. He walks frequently with other prisoners, preferring the society of the former Empress, Count Benkendorff, the former Marshal of the Court; Mme. Naryshkine, and Countess Hendrikoff. He is requested to converse only in Russian when in the presence of soldiers.

"The former Emperor's chief occupation is shoveling snow in the garden, which he enjoys greatly. He shows boyish interest in what is said and written of him. He does not resent abuse. At present he is chiefly desirous of receiving foreign newspapers, which are virtually unobtainable.

"The former Empress is in better health. Her real malady is not of the nerves but of the heart. She is unable to walk any distance and is carried in a chair even from her own suite to her children's rooms.

"Grand Duke Alexis, the former heir to the throne, has recovered entirely. He arose from bed on Friday for the first time. When he heard of his father's dethronement he cried bitterly, not, in my opinion, from appreciation of the situation, but merely because he was affected by his parents' misery. The other children are better, except Grand Duchess Marie.

"All letters and communications to the Court are brought here first. I am the censor."

Here Captain Kotzebue showed the correspondent a tremendous pile of envelopes awaiting censorship. Many, judging by the handwriting, were from illiterate peasants. The Captain also exhibited bottles of a solution used for revealing invisible ink.

"My chief anxiety," the Captain continued, "is to reduce extravagance and disorder at the palace. This morning I discovered sixty men who were drawing pay for moving firewood from one courtyard to another. Five men could do the work. That is symbolical of the general administration of our empire under the vanished régime."

The correspondent then visited Rasputin's grave, on the edge of a ravine beyond a desolate and roadless plain, covered with deep snow. The grave is surrounded by an unfinished log chapel which adherents of the monk, with the monetary assistance of the former Empress, planned to raise over Rasputin's dust.

Beside the chapel nave are half a dozen tiny cells for pilgrims, and near the end is the ten-foot hole from which the revolutionaries disinterred the body. The chapel was filled with soldiers, some of whom were inscribing ribald remarks on the log walls. One of the inscriptions reads:

"Here lay Rasputin, foulest of men, the shame of the Romanoff dynasty, the shame of the Russian Church."

As the correspondent was reading the inscriptions he heard loud shouts. Looking down into the grave, he saw a little brown Siberian soldier on his haunches doing the Russian squat dance. The soldiers told the correspondent that Countess Hendrikoff, at the request of the former Empress, had offered a large amount to the guards if they would have the grave covered so as to prevent its further desecration.

New Story of Rasputin's Influence.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, March 25, (via London, March 26.)—The superstitious belief that the health and even the life of Grand Duke Alexis, the young heir apparent, depended on the presence of Gregory Rasputin, the mystic monk—a notion which is generally known to have accounted for Rasputin's tremendous influence over the imperial family—is explained in this manner by the Russky Slovo.

Rasputin, according to the newspaper, stated in confidences to friends, at convivial moments, that he was able to fortify this superstition with the help of Mme. Virubova, lady-in-waiting to the Empress, and Mr. Badmaef, Court physician, until the Empress was absolutely convinced that the life of her son depended on the monk.

Whenever Rasputin was absent for any length of time from the Court, Mme. Virubova, according to the monk's story as given by the newspaper, obtained poisonous powders from the physician and contrived to place them in food brought to Alexis. The result was that during Rasputin's absences the delicate health of the young heir apparent grew steadily worse, until Rasputin was summoned back to the Court, when the powders were stopped and Alexis immediately became better.

Rasputin always announced that forty days after his death Alexis would fall ill. The prophecy came true with startling accuracy—being caused, the newspaper asserts, by Mme. Virubova administering another powder to the little Grand Duke in the hope of continuing the tradition of Rasputin's influence over the imperial family and preparing the way for a successor to him.

ABDICATION BROKE THE MONARCH'S SPIRIT

Submitted Tamely to Revolution —Arrested for Sending Code Messages to Czarina.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 27.—Telegraphing from Petrograd under date of Friday, The Daily Chronicle correspondent says:

"Nicholas Romanoff is now a fallen monarch, a mere man. But who is he, this strange, elusive, intangible figure? Was there a man, after all, behind the veil of the majesty of Emperor of all the Russias?

"Since the revolution rent the veil he has said nothing to show that he ever had the spirit of a monarch. He has expressed no will of his own, has made no outcry and no protest, has submitted tamely, has expressed no opinion, has said, 'Yes,' 'Very well,' 'I agree,' 'I abdicate for myself and son,' 'Thank you,' 'Good-bye,' as if he was discussing the weather at an afternoon call.

"During the last days at headquarters Nicholas read President Rozianko's telegrams, listened to General Alevieff's urgent exhortations, and did nothing.

"Summoned to Tsarskoe Selo, back to his wife, he set out for his last journey as Emperor, and, after straying about like a bundle of lost luggage, he drifted to Psukoff, where he abandoned the Imperial crown. Then he went to Mohileff, as he said, to say 'good-bye' to his staff. He came there and did nothing. The garrison ignored him. His mother came up from Kieff and in the evening he went to dine in her train and spent hours talking with her.

"General Alexieff grew restless. He was afraid the crowd might lose patience, and telegraphed to the Government to have the ex-Czar removed from his staff. At the same time M. Guchkoff, Minister of War, discovered that Nicholas and his wife were using ciphers in telegraphic correspondence. The Government, accordingly, gave orders for the arrest of them both.

"Four Deputies—Budilkoff, Gorshtchnin, Gribunin, and Kaledin—were sent on Tuesday night to Mohileff to carry out the order. They had a short interview with General Alexieff, who informed the Deputies that he had received instructions and had prepared the ex-Czar's train. General Alexieff then went to the station and, entering the train, informed Nicholas of the order for his arrest.

"Nicholas went to his mother's train to say farewell, then crossed the platform to his own carriage. The Dowager Empress stood at her window watching the preparations for departure.

"Nicholas was in the uniform of a Kuban Cossack officer with a dagger at his side. Crossing the platform amid the silence of the crowd, he held his right hand at salute, and with his left nervously twirled his mustache. That gesture was characteristic. It was always Nicholas's way, instead of deciding, instead of acting, to twirl his mustache and look in another direction. His Ministers constantly complained that he would not say 'yes' or 'no,' and that his invariable reply to important requests was to stare at them with glassy, uncomprehending eyes or look out of the window, twirling his mustache.

"He crossed the platform and entered his carriage. The Deputies took their seats in another carriage, and an hour and fifty minutes after the arrival of the Deputies the train steamed out of the station. The onlookers maintained a grim silence, while the Dowager Empress watched from her window the departure of her son, who had gambled away his throne."

KNEEL TO TOLSTOY'S PORTRAIT

Great Crowd of Soldiers and Workers Greet His Widow at Her Home.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 27.—A great crowd of peasants, soldiers, and workmen, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, went singing and cheering to the house of the late Count Tolstoy at Yasnaya Poliana and sent a deputation to greet the widowed Countess in behalf of the Russian people.

The Countess was asked to come out with the portrait of Count Tolstoy, and she complied. Thereupon all knelt and chanted.

Ohio "Rejoicing with Russia."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 26.—The lower house of the Ohio Legislature today unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the sentiment of Ohio people as "rejoicing with Russia, the often proved friend of the United States, that she has ranged herself on the side of enlightened freedom and liberty, which has been paid for by the lives of thousands." The resolution will be forwarded to the President of the Duma.

NURSING MOTHERS particularly need the predigested nourishment in SCOTT'S EMULSION. It creates strength and rich, active blood. It insures abundant nourishment and keeps baby growing.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 13-24

DEPICTS SUFFERING OF HEALDTON CREW

Vice Consul Krogh Reports to Washington Details of Torpedoing of Tanker.

SOME DIED OF SUFFOCATION

Others' Clothing Was Burned Off—Exposure in Lifeboats Caused Two Deaths.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The American and other members of the crew of the American tank steamer Healdton, belonging to the Standard Oil Company, which was sunk without warning by a German submarine in the North Sea last Wednesday night, in pursuance of Germany's prosecution of relentless U-boat warfare, suffered intensely, and others met death at sea, according to an official report received at the State Department today from G. H. Krogh, American Vice Consul at Rotterdam.

Some of the members of the crew were suffocated and others frozen. Stokers' clothes were burned off their bodies by fire in the boiler rooms of the tanker after the second torpedo set the bunkers ablaze. One American was on the verge of death from exposure and fatigue when he was pulled out of the icy water of the North Sea by a trawler. This American, G. W. Embry of New Orleans, who was the First Assistant Engineer of the ship, was without clothes when he was rescued.

Two members of the crew were trapped below in the tank ship and were never able to reach the lifeboats. Nineteen of the men died either through capsizing of lifeboats or through suffocation in bunkers. One naked stoker died of exposure in his mate's boat, and another died in a hospital after having been rescued. This made a total of twenty-one lives lost.

Vice Consul Krogh's cablegram to the State Department read as follows:

"Captain Charles Christopher, tank steamer Healdton, arrived Rotterdam and supplies following details required by Department's instructions:

"Healdton left Philadelphia, Jan. 26 last; called to Halifax by wireless, Feb. 9; left Halifax March 2; arrived Bergen March 17; departed Bergen March 20; bound for Rotterdam; cargo, 6,200 tons petroleum.

"Voyage uneventful until 8:15, evening March 21, when ship lay twenty-three miles north by east of Terschelling Lightship; torpedoed twice without warning. First torpedo hit amidships; all lights went out. Second torpedo hit further aft, under flag painted on side port. Bunkers were ablaze, and ship began to settle.

"After first torpedo shock Captain ordered engine stopped and crew took boats. Vessel began list aport. Captain made farewell search for missing members crew. One boat tried pull away sinking vessel and capsized. Captain saw submarine approaching when he was lying off Healdton watching vessel sink. Nationality submarine impossible to determine, because it possessed no distinguishing marks, and was seen from distance 100 feet toward. No words were exchanged with submarine. From action, Captain and crew believed submarine undoubtedly German. No other vessels were present or within sight when Healdton torpedoed.

"Submarine made no effort to assist crew or officers to save their lives, but disappeared immediately after Healdton sunk. Ship's papers were not demanded.

"Captain and twelve men rowed and sailed in open boat for Terschelling Lightship. At 8 o'clock, morning March 22, boat was picked up by Dutch trawler, Java, about ten miles from Dutch coast. Another boat containing first mate and seven men picked up by a Dutch torpedo boat, G-13, near Terschelling, after seventeen hours' exposure; rescued at 2 o'clock, afternoon March 22.

"No details at hand concerning those drowned in capsized boat or on ship except one Norwegian with arms and legs frozen, brought Ymuiden by steam trawler Ocean. Perils and hardships suffered by all survivors extraordinary. Some possess no clothes; others had no shoes. Two naked stokers, José Jacinto and José Gonzales, died from exposure, the former in mate's boat, latter in hospital today.

"Stokers had clothes burned off by fire in boiler rooms. All members crew partially clothed. One man in Captain's boat, G. W. Embry, home New Orleans, first assistant engineer, would have died exposure and fatigue, without clothes, if trawler had picked up small boat one hour later. All suffered from fatigue.

"Second assistant engineer only wore underclothes and barefooted. Every member crew states decisively that Healdton torpedoed without warning. Ship made no effort escape or resist. Captain ordered engines stopped after first torpedo. No flight attempted because ship crippled. Vessel going ordinary speed on peaceful voyage unarmed when torpedoed.

"Healdton was torpedoed when all members crew, forty-one in all, were on vessel, both torpedoes struck before any one could leave ship. Casualties were as follows: Nineteen men either died in capsized boat by ship or from suffocation in bunkers. Captain believes two members crew were never able to reach lifeboats because on watch below or in engine room. Two other men, as previously mentioned, died from exposure and burns; engineer Embry badly frozen; other survivors with minor afflictions, as bruised and frozen ears and fingers.

"When vessel torpedoed there was moderate northwest breeze on choppy sea. Heavy snow squalls were encountered by survivors in open boats, and weather during whole night was below freezing. All survivors have now reached Rotterdam.

"Of crew, number forty-one, thirteen were Americans and twenty-eight other nationalities; thirteen members of crew, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, and Norwegian, were drowned. Fate of Americans on board follows: Captain Charles Christopher, Brooklyn, saved; First Mate Otto Willrup, New York, saved; Second Mate W. Chandler, Brooklyn, drowned or suffocated; Third Mate Hudgins, Norfolk, Va., drowned; Third Assistant Engineer W. C. Johnson, home Hoboken, drowned or suffocated; oiler Henry Lee Veaux, Michigan, drowned or suffocated; able seaman S. W. Smith, Chicago, drowned; sailor John Stiner, Pittsburgh, drowned; Second Steward George Healy, San Francisco, drowned; Chief Engineer John Caldwell, New York, saved; First Assistant Engineer G. W. Embry, New Orleans, saved; Second Assistant Engineer G. Swanson, Brooklyn, saved; wireless operator M. Parker, Philadelphia, saved. Complete affidavits following."

Word reached British agents in this country yesterday that the official propaganda in Germany was putting out the statement that the Healdton when she was submarined was under convoy of British torpedo boats. In response to inquiries the British Admiralty cabled here: "There is absolutely no truth in this statement."

FIVE AMERICANS SAVED.

Were Members of Crews of Sunken Norwegian and British Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Five more American lives have been endangered by German submarine attacks on merchant ships, according to information conveyed to the State Department today in official dispatches from its agents in Europe. Ambassador Sharp reported from Paris that two Americans escaped with their lives when the Norwegian steamer Wilfred was sunk on March 15. Consul General Skinner cabled from London that three Americans were saved when the British steamer Chorley was torpedoed on March 22. Ambassador Sharp's message follows:

"American Consular Agent at Brest reports the sinking on 15th inst. at 8 P. M. of Norwegian steamer Wilfred, from Newport, Mon., England, to Gibraltar, with coal. He obtained statements of two Americans, Bill Southwood, born Nov. 5, 1895, Wayne County, Ky., coal trimmer, bearer of seaman's identification certificate, and John Palmer, born Jan. 2, 1892, Panama, sailor's papers lost. Signed on as Americans, who state that Wilfred did not carry troops and was not armed. German submarine was seen. It allowed crew to take to boats. Wilfred displayed Norwegian flag and regular marks on both sides, and sank twenty miles from Ushant. No vessel in sight. No other Americans on board. Crew reached shore next morning."

Consul General Skinner's dispatch read:

"British steamer Chorley torpedoed 22d, bound for Cardiff. Crew landed at Portland, including Americans, proper names, Sweet, Herrick, and Walters. Sent to London by authorities. Other details unobtainable."

SEES A GERMAN THREAT.

Dutch Paper Quotes Vice Admiral's Talk in Berlin Vossische Zeitung.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 26.—The question of the admittance of armed merchantmen to Dutch ports continues to evoke much comment here. The Nieuwe Courant says:

"It is known that the American Government recently sounded the Dutch Government regarding the admittance of American armed merchantmen. The United States received the answer that, according to our neutrality proclamation, foreign warships and armed merchantmen could not be admitted.

"Every one knows of our proclamation of August, 1914, declaring the admittance of warships and armed vessels of the belligerents to Dutch territorial waters to be illegal. American ships do not, however, come under this category, as America is not yet a belligerent.

"The royal decree of July 30, 1914, made just before the outbreak of the war, is less widely known. At this time the decree of October, 1909, admitting the warships of foreign powers into Dutch territorial waters was changed. * * * Holland's answer to America's request rests, therefore, not on the neutrality proclamation of August, 1914, but on the decree of July 30, 1914.

"In this decree we also find the answer to Germany's complaint that the Dutch authorities did not immediately intern the Princess Melita on discovering that she was armed but ordered her to put to sea. * * * A Vice Admiral writes an article in the Vossische Zeitung, in which he says: 'It is of the highest importance to Germany to know whether Holland will be consistent with her neutrality proclamation under all circumstances. The Dutch Government, moreover, has every right to change her agreement and admit armed merchantmen and warships into her ports. She must, however, inform the belligerent powers and must not be surprised if Germany is obliged to resort to measures to protect herself against the danger threatened to her from Dutch ports.'

"These insinuations from a responsible German pen sound threatening. Up to the present there has been no indication that our Government intends to make any change in this proclamation or the application of it."

PRUSSIAN PRINCE DEAD.

Friedrich Karl Succumbs to Wounds Received While Flying.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 27.—The Daily Express says it learns that Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia, who was reported in a Madrid dispatch as having been shot down by artillery while flying in an airplane over the British lines near Péronne, has died of his injuries.

MALAKITE CALLED USELESS.

American Inventor's Product Ridiculed at Hearing in London.

LONDON, March 26.—The inquiry by the Government into the malakite, or white powder, syndicate, involving the widely discussed charges against the military authorities in the case of Joseph C. Blanche, the American inventor of this explosive, was begun today.

Sir Frederick E. Smith, the Attorney General, said that reports of experts on the explosive were uniformly adverse. Moreover, he said, the variations between the formulas given and the actual compositions submitted for tests were wide, "far exceeding the famed versatility of the chameleon." Analysis of one sample, the Attorney General continued, showed 22 per cent. of a certain material which the inventor had stated was not contained in the explosive.

The explosive, the Attorney General declared, was merely a crude combination of cordite and other ingredients known to every child who dabbles in chemistry, and was dangerous and utterly useless.

NEW BRITISH NOTE ISSUE.

Treasury Will Receive Tenders to Amount of $250,000,000.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 27.—Tenders for Treasury bills to the amount of £50,000,000 will be received at the Bank of England March 30.

J. M. GIDDING & CO.
Fifth Avenue at 46th Street, New York

are now prepared to execute special orders ~ or sell original models from

Callot Soeurs PARIS — CHERUIT 21 Place Vendôme PARIS

A COLLECTION CONCEDED TO BE MORE REPRESENTATIVE THAN ANY OTHER OF ITS KIND IN NEW YORK

BERLIN ANNOUNCES NEW U-BOAT VICTIMS

Gives Out List of 25 Steamers, 14 Sailing Vessels, and 37 Trawlers Sunk in War Zone.

FEW PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

Names Include Those of American Steamers Illinois and the City of Memphis.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 25, (by Wireless to Sayville, March 26.)—The sinking of twenty-five more steamships, fourteen sailing vessels, and thirty-seven trawlers, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 80,000, in the last few days, is announced by the Admiralty. The statement says:

In addition to the losses of ships already published in March, German submarines, during the last few days, sank twenty-five steamers, fourteen sailing ships, and thirty-seven trawlers, with a total gross tonnage of 80,000. On March 9, a German submarine annihilated by cannon fire a British biplane in the English Channel. The ships which were sunk are:

Brika, British, 3,549 tons gross, armed.
Denpark, British, 1,065 tons, armed.
Granton, British watch ship, with the herring trawler G. N.-34 in tow.
Glynymel, British, 1,394 tons.
Memnon, British, 3,203 tons.
Asturias, British hospital ship, 12,002 tons.
Sir Joseph, British sailing vessel, 84 tons.
Robert, Rivend, Jessamine, Gratia, Lent Lilly, Hyacinth, Case, Internose, Melly, Ena, Kestrel, Reindeer, Forget-Me-Not, Try, Arance, trawlers, British.

The following French ships were sunk:

Sully, bark, 2,649 tons.
Romarne, Eugene Albert, Anais, Madeline, Davouat, schooners.
Adieu Va, Marie Louise, from Fecamp, and Marie Louise St. Paul, and the American, sailing ships.
Martha Yvonne and Cordouan, pilot schooners.
Petitjean, Henry Louis, Dieu de Garde, Nozal, Rupell, Louis XIV., Pentileu, Acide Maria, Juliette, Camillesmile, L. R.-1289, L. R.-1329, Madeline, Felicite, Madonna, and Entente Cordiale, French trawlers.

The following Italian vessel was sunk:

Medusa, steamer of about 1,000 tons, (1,274 tons.)

The following Norwegian vessels were sunk:

Solferino, 1,155 tons; Wilfred, 1,121 tons; Girda, 1,824 tons; Biaamanden, 954 tons; Ronald, 3,021 tons; Expedit, 680 tons; Frisk, 1,038 tons; Einar Jarl, 849 tons, steamers.
Efeu, sailing vessel of about 500 tons.

The following American steamers were sunk:

Illinois, 5,225 tons, and City of Memphis, 5,252 tons.

The following Spanish steamer was sunk:

Vivina, 3,122 tons.

The following Dutch steamer was sunk:

La Campine, 2,595 tons.

Ships destroyed the names of which are unknown either because they were not identified during a night attack or because they had no name on the side are as follows:

Unidentified steamer, with cargo, about 3,000 tons gross, sunk by a torpedo in the midst of a convoy; armed British steamer of about 3,000 tons, steamer of about 3,500 tons, tank steamer of about 3,000 tons, steamer of about 8,000 tons, Norwegian steamer of about 2,500 tons, three-masted schooner of 300 tons, and three British and two French fishing cutters.

With these ships, so far as is known up to this time, were destroyed, among other things, 34,000 tons of coal, the greater part of which was on the way to France; 3,000 tons of kerosene oil, 3,300 tons of ore from Huelva to West Hartlepool, 3,300 tons of grain, and 9,900 tons of provisions, besides fish sunk with trawlers.

A German submarine made an unsuccessful attempt to torpedo the British hospital ship Asturias off Havre in February of 1915. Quick manoeuvring by the Captain enabled the vessel to avoid the torpedo. Subsequently the German Government said the vessel had been mistaken for a troop ship and expressed regret for the attack. The British Admiralty responded that under the circumstances there could have been no possibility of such a mistake.

The sinking of the American steamships Illinois and City of Memphis was reported from London March 18.

No French sailing vessel Marie Louise St. Paul is listed. There are several ships named American, but maritime records show none of French registry. Shipping lists give an American schooner Marie Louise and an American ship St. Paul, but the wording of the official German report is such as to include the vessels referred to definitely in the midst of French sailing ships destroyed.

The sinking of the Memnon was reported on March 15. Six men were killed. Three Americans on board were saved.

The Brika sailed from Guantanamo in February for Europe, calling at Norfolk on Feb. 22.

The Dutch tank steamship La Campine was commanded by an American, Captain Gustav Claude. American Vice Consul Kroh, at Rotterdam, on March 22 reported to the State Department that the vessel had been sunk by gunfire from a German submarine on March 13 while in the North Sea safety zone. The crew was saved.

FRENCH CASH ABUNDANT.

Credit Foncier Loan Is Oversubscribed More Than Six Times.

PARIS, March 26.—The Crédit Foncier new loan of 600,000,000 francs 5½ per cents., issued at 280 francs 40 centimes for a 300-franc bond, closed today. The subscriptions exceed 4,000,000,000 francs, ($800,000,000.)

RUSSIAN ARMY READY FOR GERMAN BLOW

Continued from Page 1.

and equality and having had little experience with liberty of any sort, imagined that it meant relaxation of every kind of authority and discipline, made the propaganda of the agitators easy at first. But the prompt measures taken by the Government and Duma delegations removed whatever danger lay in that direction.

Telegrams have been received from every portion of the front affirming that the army can be relied upon to do its utmost to defend the country. M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, received a delegation from the army, which declared: "All officers and soldiers will defend the Duma to the last drop of their blood. They will obey the Provisional Government faithfully and will strike the Germans to the last man."

Freedom from the censorship has already had a salutary effect in permitting the truth to be published about the new danger from a German attack without the usual accompaniment of extravagant rumors which in the past made news more alarming than the truth itself. The result is that, without minimizing the danger to the country, the press has accepted the declaration of the Minister of War quietly and without alarm. The Rech says editorially:

"It is the people who are fighting the enemy, and not the Government. Therefore, hiding nothing from our readers, we say definitely and clearly that danger is threatening our northern front. The enemy is preparing to crush our valiant army, which for two years has defended the roads to Petrograd. The Russian soldier understands better than ever before the importance of still resisting."

The Russkia Volia says: "Russia is on trial. Von Hindenburg will try to realize his old dream of a move upon Petrograd. The army and people are facing a test which will become historical. Results can only come from an honest desire in the hearts of the Russian people for victory."

After the discharge of four gas waves the Germans yesterday attempted to make an advance near Postavy, on the northern part of the Russian front below Dvinsk. The War Office announces that the Germans were repelled. The statement says:

In the region of Postavy the Germans, having discharged four gas waves, attempted an advance. They were thrown back by our fire.

In the region of Odochawschi, east of Janowitchi, about two companies of Germans in white overalls launched an attack against our trenches. They were dispersed by our artillery fire.

Northwest of Smorgon our artillery hit a German airplane, which fell into the enemy's lines.

PASSPORTS FOR RUSSIA NOW ISSUED TO JEWS

Washington's Action Follows Granting of Full Freedom to Jews by New Regime.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Absolute equality of Jews in Russia with all others to own property, to reside in any place, to serve in the army and navy, to participate in educational advantages, and at the polls has been proclaimed officially, say advices received at the Russian Embassy.

Therefore it is understood there will be no further restrictions upon the issue of passports to Russian or American Jews who desire to visit Russia than the common to other persons.

Promotion of closer and more sympathetic relations between the American people and those of Russia is the mission of Professor Boris Scharsky, who has arrived in Washington and is in conference with Russian Embassy officials. Professor Scharsky was sent to America by the Imperial Government, but it is stated officially that the new Government has directed him to continue his work.

As a first step there will be established at once in New York and Chicago Russian bureaus of information to co-operate with an American bureau in Moscow. Efforts will be made to foster closer relations with the press in both countries.

Stern Brothers
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Women's Correct Attire for Mourning Wear

IS shown in a Private Salon on the Third Floor, where selections for immediate wear can be made in privacy or where special orders for complete outfits for any period of conventional mourning will be taken and executed at short notice. The assortments of Outer Garments, embodying the latest modes, materials and workmanship of highest excellence, include

TAILORED SUITS, AFTERNOON & EVENING DRESSES, COATS, WRAPS, FURS, MILLINERY, VEILS, ETC.

Also Blouses, Skirts, Petticoats, House Gowns, Neckwear, Shoes, Gloves, Bags, Fans, Umbrellas, Jewelry and Stationery.

Orders by Mail, Telephone or Telegraph will receive prompt and careful attention. Moderate prices prevail.

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Take out your watch as you leave behind the grind and noise of the big city and its heterogeneous population rubbing elbows from the Battery to the Bronx. Note the time as you step into a comfortable seat on the spic and span Lackawanna. Settle back at leisure and read the evening news. Then as you finish your newspaper, step out on the platform of the Mountain Lakes Station—home in the hills in 49 minutes.

Write or Tel. 1528 Cort. for photos of available homes at remarkable prices and terms.

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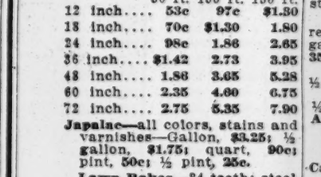

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Stenographer, as assistant to Manager of Detail in large publishing house. Position requires person with unusual education, tact and personality, and experience in directing work and people. Please make very complete application. B 155 Times.

ANNOUNCING an Exhibition of distinctive lighting fixtures—doubly interesting because of the moderate cost made possible by the use of

VANCO-BRONZE THE NEW METAL

The Mitchell Vance Studios
294 Madison Ave.
Factory 507-511 W. 24th St.

The Women's Temporary Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense is in need of more workers for the active campaign of securing signatures for the patriotic Declaration which is to be carried on during the coming week. We need women for the enrollment stations, and we need thirty volunteers a day for the service with the truck. Every woman who can give little or much time is urged to call at once at Headquarters, the second floor, 50 East 42d Street.

ALICE CARPENTER, Chairman,
Women's Temporary Committee, the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

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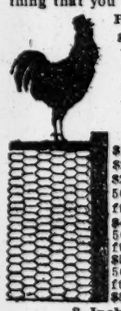
Have You a Garden Patch?

Presuming that you have, let us indicate in a word or two the advantages of purchasing all your

Garden Necessities and Poultry Supplies at Greenhut's.

Every day it is pointed out in the daily press how much you can reduce the high-cost-of-living by cultivating even a tiny piece of land.

We, in our turn, show you how you can save money on everything that you require to help you to do so.



Poultry Wire—galvanized after weaving; doubly strong; in rolls of 50, 100 and 150 feet:—

1 Inch Mesh.
12 inch—50 ft., $1.05; 100 feet., $2.00; 150 ft., $2.90; 18 inch—50 ft., $1.55; 100 ft., $2.95; 150 ft., $4.25. 24 inch—50 ft., $2.05; 100 ft., $3.95; 150 ft., $5.80; 36 inch—50 ft., $3.00; 100 ft., $5.90; 150 ft., $8.70.

2 Inch Mesh

	50 ft.	100 ft.	150 ft.
12 inch....	53c	97c	$1.30
18 inch....	70c	$1.30	1.80
24 inch....	98c	1.86	2.65
36 inch....	$1.42	2.73	3.95
48 inch....	1.86	3.65	5.28
60 inch....	2.35	4.60	6.75
72 inch....	2.75	5.35	7.90

Japalac—all colors, stains and varnishes—Gallon, $3.25; ½ gallon, $1.75; quart, 90c; pint, 50c; ½ pint, 25c.

Lawn Rakes—24 teeth; steel bow; 35c.

Steel Garden Rakes—
12 teeth, 60c.
14 teeth, 65c
16 teeth, 70c

Malleable Iron Garden Rakes—
12 teeth, 25c.
14 teeth, 35c.

Steel Garden Spades—riveted back; D handle; 75c

Fox Spade or Shovel—polished steel blade; $1.35.

Dunham Lawn Rollers—May be filled with water or sand; height, 14 inches; width, 20 inches; weight, 120 lbs. empty, 235 lbs. filled with water. $11.98

Dunham Heavy Weight Lawn Rollers—two sections; width, 16 inches; height, 13 inches; weight, 150 lbs.... $12.50

Spading Forks—4 Prongs; D handle; 65c.

Pruning Shears — extra strong; 30c., 40c. and 50c.

Permanent Mixed Paint — ready for use—Gallon, $2.15; ¼ gallon, $1.10; quart, 60c.; pint, 35c.; ½ pint, 20c.

Floor Paint—Gallon, $2.15; ½ gallon, $1.10; quart, 60c.

Yacht Paint—Gallon, $3.25; ½ gallon, $1.75; quart, 90c.

Alabastine—sanitary wall coating; merely requires the addition of water; 5 lbs. for 55c.

Canal Barrows—for garden use; durably made and bolted, $2.

All Charge Purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered May first.

We give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S. & H. Stamps till 12 o clock. Single S. & H. Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

McGIBBON & CO.

We take pleasure in stating our Store is abundantly stocked with goods suitable for Spring and Summer. Expert advice is freely given by our Decorative Staff to patrons undecided as to Summer Furnishings, together with prompt and efficient service for executing plans already made.

Furnishings for Country Homes
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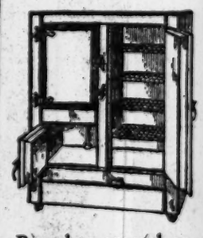
Transparent Window Curtains
Furniture Slip Covers and Awnings
Window Shades in all latest Colors
Sanitary Beds and Bedding

Prices are Moderate as we disapprove of excessive charges these War times.

37th Street West, Near Fifth Avenue



Porcelain enamel on steel, inside and out.

THERE is economy in owning a good refrigerator. It lasts longer—and so does the ice. It means convenience,

HOW FRENCH LIVED UNDER GERMAN RULE

Village Priest Gives Harrowing Account of Hardships and Indignities Suffered.

ALL TREATED AS SLAVES

People Suffered Greatly from Bad Food—Germans Took Best of Relief Supplies.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENT HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, March 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today I have again gone through a number of ruined villages which were liberated just a week ago from German rule. In the village of Voyennes, not far from Ham, and one of the few hamlets not utterly destroyed because the people of the district were herded here while their own houses were being burnt, I went into the ruins of the church. Everything had been licked down by the flames except one figure on the fragment of a wall. Only one hand of Christ there had been burnt, and the body hanging on the cross was unscratched, like so many of those calvaries which I had seen in shell-fired places.

"When I called upon the priest who lives opposite the ruin of the church I heard the story of its burning. If I could put down his words as he spoke them to me with passion in his clear, vivid French, with gestures of those transparent hands which give a deeper meaning to his words, it would be a grand story, revealing the agony of the French people behind the German lines, for the story of this village of Voyennes is just that of all villages on the German side of the barbed wire.

"'For a year,' said M. le Curé Caron, 'my people here had not a morsel of meat and not a drop of wine. They gave us bread that was disgusting, and had haricots and potatoes in it, and not enough ever, so that the children became wan and the women weak. The American people sent us some foodstuffs, but the Germans took the best of them, and in any case we were always hungry.

"'But those things do not matter, those are physical things. It was the suffering of the spirit that mattered and, Monsieur, we suffered mentally so much that it almost destroyed our intelligence; it almost made us silly, so that even now we can hardly think or reason.

"'You will understand what it meant to us French people. We were slaves after the Germans came in and settled down upon us and said: 'We are home; all here is ours.' They ordered our men to work, and punished them with prison for any slight fault.

"'They were the masters of our women, they put our young girls among their soldiers, they set themselves out deliberately at first to crush our spirit, to beat us by terror, to subdue us to their will by an iron rule. They failed and they were astonished.

People Stood Up for Rights.

"'We cannot understand your people,' they said. 'You are so proud; your women are so proud.' And that was true, Sir. Some women, not worthy of the name of Frenchwomen, were weaker. It was inevitable, alas, but for the most part they raised their heads and said, 'We are French, we will never give in to you, after one year or two years or three years or four years.'

"'The Germans asked constantly, 'When do you think the war will end?' We answered, 'Perhaps in five years, but in the end we will smash you,' and this made them very angry.

"'Our people went about with their hands up, scornfully refusing to complain against any severity or any hardship. Secretly, among ourselves, it was different.

"'We could get no news for months except lies. We knew nothing of what was happening. Starvation crept closer upon us. We were surrounded by the fires of hell for fifty hours at a time. The roar of guns swept around us week after week, and month after month, and the sky blazed around us. We were afraid of the temper of the German officers.

"'After the defeat on the Marne and after the battles of the Somme Germany was like a wounded tiger, fierce, desperate, cruel. Secretly, although our people kept brave faces, they feared what would happen if the Germans were forced to retreat. At last that happened, and after all we had endured the day of terror was hard to bear.

"'From all the villages around, one by one, the people were driven out, the young women and men as old as 60 were taken away to work for Germany, and the orderly destruction began which ended with the cutting down of our little orchards and ruin everywhere.

One Officer Repentant.

"'The commandant before that was a good man and a gentleman, afraid of God and his conscience. He said: 'I do not approve of these things; the world will have a right to call us barbarians.' He asked for forgiveness because he had to obey orders, and I gave it to him.

"'An order came to take away all the bells of churches and all metal work. I had already put my church bells in the loft, and I showed them to him and said: 'There they are.' He was very sorry. This man was the only good German officer I have met, and it was because he had been fifteen years in America, and had married an American wife and escaped from the spell of his country's philosophy. Then he went away.

"'Last Sunday a week ago, at this very house, when our people all were in their houses under strict orders and already the country was on fire with burning villages, a group of soldiers came outside there with cans of petroleum, which they put into the church. Then they set fire to it and watched my church burn in a great bonfire. That night the Germans went away through Voyennes, and early in the morning up in my attic, looking through a pair of glasses I saw four horsemen ride in. They were English soldiers and our people rushed out to them. Soon afterward came some Chausseurs d'Afrique, and the Colonel gave me news of the outer world to which we now belong after our years of isolation and misery. Our agony has ended.

Germans Know They Are Beaten.

"The Germans knew they were beaten, monsieur. A commandant of Ham said: 'We are lost.' After the battles of the Somme the men groaned and wept when they were sent off to the front, because of the horror of the French and English gun fire. 'Oh, Christ, save us!' they cried. During the battles of the Somme the wounded poured back, a thousand or more a day and Ham was one great hospital of bleeding flesh.

"The German soldiers have bad food and not enough of it, and their people are starving as we starved. The German officers behaved to their men with the usual brutality. I have seen them beat soldiers about the head while those men stood at attention, not daring to say a word, but as soon as the officers are out of the way the men say: 'We will cut those fellows' throats after the war. We have been deceived. After the war we will make them pay.'"

So the curé talked to me, and I have only given a few of his words, but what I have given is enough.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease

The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled into the foot-bath. If you want rest and comfort for tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet, use Allen's Foot-Ease. It relieves Chilblains and Frost bites and prevents blisters, sore and callous spots. Used by the Allied and German troops at the front. Try *it to-day*. Sold everywhere, 25c. *Don't accept any substitute*. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

AMERICANS FLEE CUBA.

Tell of Destruction of Much Property at Jobabo Plantation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—There arrived today on the Turrialba of the United Fruit Line a sorry company of refugees from the Jobabo sugar plantation, situated on the border line of Camagüey and the Oriente Provinces in Cuba. They had a story of maltreatment and devastation to tell at the hands of the rebel bands roaming through that country. The losses to the property in question are already $1,000,000 in burned cane alone, while the losses in buildings burned, houses sacked and burned, and property of Americans carried off by the bandits total at least $57,000.

The events they described occurred between Feb. 13 and March 18. They had been cut off for thirty-three days from all communication with the outside world.

The party on the Turrialba consisted of Hunting Raynor Sayre, factory superintendent of the Jobabo mill, and his wife; Joseph Steinberg, chief chemist, a Russian; Willon Bokkob, American, assistant chemist; his wife, and three little children. The Jobabo estate and mill are the property of the Cuba Railroad Company, an American corporation. About ten miles to the east is the Elia estate, whose cane has been all but completely burned, and some twenty-five miles south of Elia is the Francisco, whose great area of cane has been completely burned. On the three estates the cane losses total about $4,000,000.

WILL FREE LAST 4 CONSULS.

Germany Will Release Those Held at Munich if Turkey Will Accept Them

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Germany has agreed to permit the four American Consuls held at Munich to proceed to their posts in Turkey as soon as the Constantinople Government formally agrees to receive them, virtually assuring, officials here think, that the difficulties placed in the way of the Americans' transfer out of Germany will be cleared away. Turkey has indicated informally that she will interpose no further obstacle.

Big Fire at Vladivostok.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 27.—A message from Russia to The Daily Chronicle reports a serious fire at Vladivostok. The fire occurred among cotton stores and is believed to have been the act of an incendiary.

Part of the heavy losses incurred will fall on London underwriters and companies.

ST. LOUIS, ARMED, ARRIVES IN PORT

Continued from Page 1.

ship flying the American flag to cross the Atlantic Ocean since Feb. 1, when Germany's unrestricted U-boat warfare went into effect, has arrived safely at her destination.

The fact that the St. Louis, which carried 131 Americans in her crew of 394 persons, and also thirty-one passengers, of whom fourteen were American citizens, had passed safely through the submarine zone was officially announced by Secretary Daniels today, following a telephone conversation with the officials of the American Line in New York, who gave him the information regarding the safe arrival of the St. Louis.

Nothing had been published regarding the sailing of the St. Louis. The fact that the public generally, outside of New York, knew nothing about the departure of the steamer, with her armed guard of American naval gunners in charge of naval guns to be used in the defense of the vessel, was a result of the patriotic response of the American press to the appeal of Secretary Daniels that no information be printed regarding the departure from American ports of vessels bound for the barred area, and that nothing be said regarding the departure of armed American vessels, their armament, and their destination.

Departure of the St. Louis.

Now that the St. Louis has arrived safely on the other side, it is not a violation of confidence to record as a matter of history the fact that this steamer, the first to leave an American port armed under the policy, designed to become historic in American diplomatic and maritime annals, of providing armed guards for all American merchant vessels bound for the submarine zone, left an American port on Saturday, March 17.

It was considered proper to announce the arrival of the St. Louis on the other side to relieve the anxiety of those having relatives or friends on the vessel. No details of the trip were given out by Secretary Daniels, who refrained, for military reasons, from naming the port to which she had sailed.

"We have received information," said the Secretary, "that the St. Louis arrived safely at her port of destination at 11 A. M. today. That is all we know."

The date of the departure of the St. Louis from Europe will also be withheld from publication.

Causes Stir in Washington.

The announcement of the safe arrival of the ship created a profound stir among Government officials, who since the departure of the steamer last week had been anxiously awaiting word from her. Officials aware of her departure and the plans of her defense have been living in a state of suspense for several days.

It has been realized that almost momentarily word might be received from the other side that the St. Louis had come into contact with a German submarine, and that the result was either the sinking of the liner by the submarine or the destruction of the U-boat by the armed American merchant steamer.

Whether the St. Louis actually got through without trouble by accident or design has aroused lively speculation here. German sailors in the port from which the vessel sailed knew she had gone. That port is honeycombed with German agents and spies. The widest stretch of the imagination could not picture a situation in which German spies in this country were not aware of the departure of the St. Louis.

In view of the proved facility with which they have been able to forward essential military information to Germany, it is generally believed here that despite the action of the American press in withholding publication of the sailing German spies did get the information to their home Government.

Opinion is divided as to whether the vessel got through by luck. Some of the officials take the position that for some reason the Germans deliberately allowed the St. Louis to pass unmolested. In this connection it was recalled that in the note of Jan. 31 last, the German Government had offered to allow the four vessels of the American Line to pass unmolested if they followed a certain route and gave certain guarantees.

Others suggest that the St. Louis was not attacked because of her armament and instructions to her commanders to attack submarines on sight. It is, of course, possible that some U-boat did come into sight and was sunk by the St. Louis, but lack of details left this only speculation.

British Steamer Remuera Arrives.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The British steamer Remuera, with passengers, arrived at an American port today after a safe voyage through the submarine zone. Included among the Remuera's passengers are a large number of returning nurses.

FRENCH PUSH ON IN COUCY FOREST

Continued from Page 1.

the enemy east of du Godat farm. Elsewhere the night was calm.

Five German airplanes were brought down yesterday by our pilots. Two were destroyed by Adjutant Ortoli, bringing up to eight the number of enemy machines brought down thus far by this officer. One of our aerial squadrons last night dropped 1,000 kilograms of projectiles on factories at Thionville and in the basin of the Briey, and also on the railroad stations at Conflans and Montmédy.

FRENCH ADVANCE METHODIC.

Push Germans Back Slowly on Plateau North of Soissons.

AT THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, March 25, (via Paris, March 26.)—French troops had a chance today to show their dash and skill in semi-open fighting and took ample advantage of it. At the southern pivot of the so-called Hindenburg line, which is supposed to be about at Vailly, they came to grips on several occasions with the Germans, who attempted to make a stand on the edge of the Crouy Plateau, which is a strong offshoot of the still larger Laon Plateau. The Associated Press correspondent watched today's engagement from a near-by height, and saw the French soldiers gradually push away the German opposition and attain the points they were seeking to occupy with a precision little short of marvelous.

The French had kept close on the heels of the retiring Germans since they quit Soissons, never giving them a moment's respite until the pursuers occupied the sort of triangle formed by the three points of Crouy, Missy-sur-Aisne and Pont Rouge. At the last-named the Germans evidently expected to cease their retirement, as was shown by their abandoning the useless work of sawing down fruit trees.

It was this wanton devastation by the Germans in the country around Soissons and other places which so incensed the French soldiery, composed mostly of peasants and farmers, that they could scarcely be restrained from a desperate rush forward after the retreating foe. But prudence prevailed, and careful handling enabled them eventually to capture from the Germans many positions which had been prepared for stern defense, such as Vuillery and Pont Rouge.

As the correspondent watched the countryside over which the attacking troops were proceeding not a vestige could be seen of the advancing men on foot. They trickled through under cover of the brushwood until they had assembled in sufficient strength and near enough for striking a blow. Meanwhile German airmen circled overhead unable to locate them. Then an inferno of artillery fire broke forth from the French guns, after which a final spurt by the infantry carried the position, which, on this occasion, was a big farmhouse near Margival. This was held in the face of desperate counterattacks.

The Germans themselves had few trenches in this vicinity, relying for the most part on organized centres of resistance and their heavy artillery.

The correspondent had come up from Soissons through a territory laid waste as had been the countryside everywhere else where the Germans had been forced to evacuate. Soissons itself is still bombarded almost daily, and the final effort before the Germans left the adjacent trenches on March 18 was an endeavor to set fire to the town and the much-battered cathedral. The latter was showered with incendiary shells, but these died out without affecting the heavy stone roof. The remainder of the cathedral had been much damaged during the previous bombardment, and a German officer's diary found in an abandoned battery position shows that the attempt to destroy it was methodical.

The French troops are enthusiastic over their recent successes in open warfare in this vicinity, one of the most brilliant feats of which was the capture of Pont Rouge by the famous Alpine Rifle Corps.

GERMANS FIGHT HARD TO HOLD UP BRITISH

Launch Counterattacks Against Beaumetz, Which Commands Part of New Line.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENT HEADQUARTERS, March 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Apart from outposts of infantry with machine guns and cavalry patrols the Germans are now back on their new line of defense, popularly called the Hindenburg line which, as every one knows now, swings back from Arras past Cambrai, St. Quentin, and Laon. Along the whole of this line as far as the British troops extend they are keeping in touch with the German outposts, and around St. Quentin the French are fighting heavily against a strong defense and threatening to turn the German line at that section.

It is northward around the village of Beaumetz-lez-Cambrai, east of Bapaume, that British and German forces have been fighting more important actions than mere skirmishes and where the guns on both sides are most active. In this neighborhood there is high ground giving a good and clear view of the position which the Germans wish to hold while they are consolidating their main defenses. And for this reason they ordered their men to attack and counterattack in order to drive the British back from this observation ground.

It was last Tuesday afternoon that small bodies of British troops advanced through the village of Beaucourt and surrounded Beaumetz. Immediately the Germans launched a counterattack near a little place called Hermies, and this was easily repulsed under British machine-gun fire. Next day, curious as it seems, Beaumetz village was seen to be unoccupied and the British went in among its ruins and stayed there. On Thursday last three or four companies of German infantry came forward resolutely and forced the small British garrison back, but two hours later the British counterattacked, took back the broken barns and houses, and counted sixty dead Germans there and eleven living Germans, who became their prisoners. On Friday the Germans attacked again and in greater strength. The German command had called for volunteers for this operation from a battalion back behind the line, but there had been no volunteers. The German soldiers have learned the meaning of these appeals to their high spirit and are not asking for death. It made no difference. Some companies of specially trained troops of assault were ordered to take Beaumetz from the east and they did their best, but left eighty dead on the field. The British casualties were not heavy.

This morning north of Beaumetz the British attacked the village of Lagnicourt, which was held by four companies of German infantry with many machine guns. They took the place and twenty prisoners fell into their hands.

LIBERATED TOWNS CELEBRATE

Shattered French Villages Display Gay Flags—Civilians Happy.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 25, (via London, March 26.)—The shattered French towns evacuated by the Germans celebrated today their first Sunday of liberty in two and a half years. It was a brave showing they made. Countless French flags fluttered in the sunshine from both ruined and half-ruined homes, and the women, old men, and children who had passed through such a long ordeal of captivity paralleled them in pathetic attempts to dressed in the best clothes they could muster. The unconquerable French genius for dress revealed itself even in such pathetic bits of finery as the women could find.

Here and there groups of "poilus" gathered to listen to the graphic stories of the natives concerning their experiences under German rule. The villagers dwelt particularly on the time of terror which immediately preceded the departure of their enemies. All civilians were herded in certain buildings, from which they heard explosions and saw the fires which testified that their little homes were being destroyed. The towns where the inhabitants of the region were concentrated by the Germans were only half razed, while the outlying villages were completely burned down. In this way about half of a town was spared to about ten villages completely destroyed.

Despite the devastation and ruin, many French peasants returned today to the sites of their former homes, seeking temporary shelters and bringing bits of furniture with which to begin life afresh. They were not downcast, but cheerful, and almost gay, in the enjoyment of their new liberty. In Roye a triumphal arch was constructed of evergreens and lavishly decorated with tri-colors as a welcome to the homecomers. In the distance could be heard the reverberating echos of the big guns, but the ceaseless booming was ignored by the people in the liberated zone, who seemed to think that the war must be over.

VILLAGES ALL IN RUINS.

From Ribecourt to Noyon Not a House Remains—Wholesale Pillage.

COMPIEGNE, France, March 26.—The villages beyond Ribecourt in the direction of Noyon were completely destroyed on the eve of the rapid flight of the Germans. Of Bailly there remains nothing but a mass of ruins. Only a few agricultural implements escaped the systematic destruction. Leaving this little village, the first houses can be seen at Carlepont. Of Fremont château only the western wing remains.

The road from Ribecourt to Bailly and Carlepont is encumbered with an inextricable mass of barbed wire. The woods in this vicinity, which are privately owned, have not been so badly damaged as those belonging to the Government. Many apple and other fruit trees also remain standing.

At Huleu all the houses still have their walls, gables, chimneys, and roofs. Their interiors, however, have disappeared, doors, windows, casings, stair beams, joists, and floorings having been used for fires to warm the German soldiers.

The centre of the village preserves its former appearance. The oven of the cooperative bakery is still intact, and the mechanical dough mixer was left untouched. The Presbytery and the Post Office are still standing. The cemetery, however, gives evidence of pillage, two coffins in a vault having been tampered with. All the fruit trees in Huleu, as well as the telephone and electric light posts, were destroyed. A fragment of a post bears the following inscription:

"A great Russian revolt. Good-bye to Paris."

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634 Fifth Ave.—Opp. Cathedral

Spring Announcement

A comprehensive Collection of Charming and Unique Designs.

Cloth and Silk Coats
For Motor or Afternoon wear in all the Fashionable Material

Evening Wraps
Of Silk, Taffeta and Velvets

Sweaters
Of Silk & Wool and an unusual assortment of Sport Coats in Silk and Jersey Cloth

B. Altman & Co.

Furs for Spring and Summer

for madame and the demoiselle will be more fashionable and more elaborate this year than last.

A very attractive selection of the newest models may now be viewed on the Third Floor. Among these are Casino Wraps, Beach Stoles and Dance Capes, variously composed of kolinsky, ermine, moleskin and chinchilla squirrel, as well as of fur and silk in effective combination. There are also some new and smart designs in Fox Scarfs.

(Department for Summer Furs)

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Spring Suits & Overcoats
In New 1917 Models
For Men and Young Men

All smart models of the Season's most approved fashions. We regard this as the greatest possible economic opportunity for the well dressed man with an eye to unusual values. The variety is so wide that you are sure to find precisely the suit or overcoat you want. $17.50

We are ready for Easter. You may select your outfit from the biggest assortment we have ever shown.

The Suits include Plain Blue Serge, Plain Gray Serge, Dark Oxford Grays, Brown, Green and fancy colorings. Added to this assortment you will find 300 Men's All Wool Worsted Materials in dark silk mixtures.

The Overcoats, ¼ or full Silk Lined, in Spring Weight Dark Oxford Grays or Knitted Fabrics, which are ¼ silk lined. Chesterfield model. Sizes 34 to 48. Regular, stout or slim proportions.

Ask to See the New Aervento Coat.
It serves two purposes, as a top coat and a guaranteed raincoat. In the newest styles and colors. All sizes. $10, $15, $19.50, $21.50, $25.

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A Store of Individual Shops
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Announce for To-day
An Important Sale

Women's Tailored Suits

THE suits this season are strictly tailored in line, relieved, however, by the addition of braid or cord trimming, cable stitching, novelty or "false" pockets; overcollars and vestees of contrasting materials.

Navy Blue Serge Suits
Twenty distinct models, strictly tailored or braid trimmed, of navy blue men's wear serge, also black and white or navy and white hairline striped worsteds. 29.50

English Homespun Suits
"Cheruit" belted, slot seam sport model, of close woven English homespun, in blue, purple, tan, or brown heather colorings. Braid bound pongee collar, novelty silk lining. 39.50

Oxford Melton Suits
Strictly tailored, tight fitting, semi-belted, Empire or braid bound models of dark or light gray Oxford melton, also Poiret twill or velour checks. 45.00

Tricotine Suits
A new long waisted pointed coat suit of tricotine in navy, tan, gray, black or white, sash belt, Sylvette collar and novelty silk lining. 58.00

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

If You Wait for the Robins
before you select your spring clothes they will fly into town, dressed up in their new plumage, while you wait for the "feel of springtime" which a man's clothes help to give.
Why wait? Today our assortment of

Spring Suits for Men, $17.50 to $39.75
Is complete in its variety of fabrics and models. Men of conservative taste as well as those who prefer clothes of extreme design will see plenty that will please them. The tailoring is in keeping with the good quality of the materials and styles.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Men's Belts, 48c
The tremendous increase in the cost of raw leather makes this price a matter of special interest. These belts, of cowhide, may be had in sizes 30 to 44.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Imported Wool Golf Hose, at $2.49
Medium weight, fancy roll tops. Colors: oxford, heather, dark gray, brown or green mixtures. Sizes 10, 10½ and 11.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Centre.

Spring-weight Auto Robes at $6.94
We still have some all wool, covert robes, in tan, olive or gray, 54x72 in., with four rows of silk stitching. The material, purchased from a manufacturer of men's clothing, is better than that usually made into robes.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Low Office Expense—Big Smiles

Every day more business men are learning how they can save money in the purchase of stationery and office supplies. They come here for loose-leaf and bound books, business and legal forms, pens, pencils, filing cards, paper and printing.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

Some Facts About El Ecuador Imported Cigars
These cigars gained such popularity abroad that we secured the exclusive agency for the United States and Canada. An aromatic smoke, made of carefully selected Cuban Tobacco by skilled workers.

Fancy Tales—Box of 25	$7.94
Perfectos—Box of 25	$4.96
Perfeccionados—Box of 25	$3.49
Puritanos—Box of 50	$5.94
Londres Finos—Box of 50	$5..4

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. B'way & Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Accessibility
prompted the location of the men's departments on the 35th street side, Main Floor, with quick elevator service to the clothing, motor goods, sporting goods, camera and cigar departments of the Fifth Floor.

A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

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I can enjoy myself again since **Resinol Soap helped my skin**

When my complexion was unattractive, I was so *ashamed* that I never had any fun. I imagined that people avoided me—perhaps they *did*. But the regular use of Resinol Soap—with a little Resinol Ointment just at first—has helped to give me back my clear, healthy skin. I *wish* you'd try it.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For samples of each, free, write to Dept. 9-N, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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Regular Sizes 25c, 50c. $1. At Druggists.
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ELECTORAL REFORM OPPOSED IN BRITAIN

Radical Changes After the War Predicted—Home Rule Soon for Ireland.

PREMIER ABOVE FACTIONS

Is Called the Lincoln of His Country—Voluntary Rationing Scheme Proves a Success.

By ROBERT DONALD.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 26.—The lesson of the Russian revolution has not been learned by the Bourbons of England. A compromise electoral scheme has been recommended by a coalition conference, but it is far from being a democratic franchise yet. A section of the Conservatives will oppose it in the House of Commons tomorrow. It is clear that the forceful leadership of Lloyd George is proving irksome to the reactionaries, and they would like to get an election soon on the antiquated register, in the hope of stopping progressive reform.

Such people are strangely out of touch with the opinions of the workers and of the fighting men. The men who have been fighting in the trenches and suffered from the scourge of war are not going to fit into the old political machine when they return, and will not be tied to old party shibboleths, but will infuse a strong democratic and progressive sentiment into public life. The Russian revolution will not have been lost upon them. They will resent the idea embodied in a compromise franchise that a man should have a vote because of the property he owns, and they will insist that the mass of the people shall obtain a greater share in the wealth which the nation produces, with a greater part in choosing their Government.

If the British Bourbons do not accept the thin end of the wedge represented by this electoral reform scheme to be discussed tomorrow, they will in a few years' time have to take the thick end. It is the only barrier which stands between them and adult suffrage. England will be a much more radical country after the war. This is one of the compensations, as a progressive sees it, for the losses which we have suffered and the price we have paid. The same reactionary element which would seek election on an unrepresentative register full of plural voters is opposed to a settlement in Ireland. Such a policy would get little support from the people were they free to express their opinions. The settlement of Ireland on a basis of home rule is inevitable. It may be expected in the near future.

While the Prime Minister is in the midst of political factions, he holds himself aloof from them. He is surrounded by colleagues who are now trusted friends, not, strictly speaking, political partisans. While there seems to be an attempt to get him to commit himself to reactionary proposals which would compromise his political future, he goes straight forward in the path he marked out for himself, ignoring all party considerations. His own future is of more concern to other people than it is to himself. He is concentrating his faculties and all his energies on the direction and prosecution of the war. Nothing else matters. He is to Great Britain what Lincoln was to the North. His daily task is to get a bit more out of the machinery for running the war and increase by organization the country's capacity to endure.

The internal situation, considering that the country is between two food seasons, is good. The policy of food conservation is a necessary precaution, and is one of the means of defeating the submarine campaign. Voluntary rationing works well, and the stocks of all vital articles of food are certainly not decreasing. The British people understand that submarine campaign is the enemy's last desperate effort to win a stalemate peace by starving the Allies into submission, and they are prepared to make the sacrifices which the present grim situation imposes.

Your digestion will detect a badly mixed cocktail if your palate doesn't. Serve

Club Cocktails

URGES AN EARLY DATE FOR HOME RULE DEBATE

But Dillon Fails to Get a Pledge That It Will Come Before Easter.

LONDON, March 26.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, today asked the House of Commons, in order to expedite business, to suspend until Easter the rule under which the House rises at 11 o'clock daily. John Dillon, Nationalist member for East Mayo, thereupon gravely warned the Government, "under a deep sense of responsibility," that if it allowed the Easter recess to pass without any indication of whether it was in earnest with regard to Ireland its path would be beset with difficulties, and it might find the situation worse than before.

Sir James Henry Dalziel, Liberal member for Kirkcaldy Burghs, having stated that since the debate of last Thursday Premier Lloyd George had devoted every possible moment of time to the subject of Ireland, Mr. Bonar Law added that the Government had a full sense of responsibility in this matter, and that there would be no avoidable delay, but that the Government, though it would make a statement if possible, could not absolutely promise it before Easter. He asked the indulgence of the House not to press the Government unduly.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government tomorrow would introduce a bill further extending the life of the present Parliament, which otherwise would expire in April.

STAND ON BLOCKADE POLICY

British Ministers Declare Their Faith in Its Efficiency.

LONDON, March 26.—Replying to Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, member of Parliament for Portsmouth, Andrew Bonar Law said that the question of blockade had been fully considered by the Ministers, with their naval advisers, and that they were satisfied that the present policy was right in principle and efficient in administration.

Advices from Germany through neutral sources, the Chancellor said, seemed to confirm this view.

No German Landing in Britain.

LONDON, March 26.—Rumors which have been in circulation for several days of the landing of Germans in Scotland or at a point on the English Coast received their quietus in the House of Commons today. Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that, so far as it was possible to give any reason for the origin of the rumors, they probably were due to the fact that the home defense troops had been told to be ready for an emergency. This often happened, but in the present instance it had created an unusual commotion.

GERMANY'S FARMERS MUST RELEASE GRAIN

Military Power Represented on New Commission to Enforce Food Rationing.

HAVE HELD STOCKS BACK

Hereafter All Surplus Grain Will Be Stored in Government Warehouses for Common Use.

COPENHAGEN, March 26, (via London.)—The heyday of the farming population of Germany, a large proportion of which has been suffering from no such shortage of meat, bread, milk, cheese, and other products as the city and industrial classes under the ration system, apparently is over under a new law which has just been promulgated by the German official organ, in which the military authorities are invoked to enforce obedience to the food regulations.

The military power, which alone is now fully respected in Germany, will be represented on a commission to force the agrarians to surrender all grain beyond the amounts allotted them under the ration system. These will be transferred at the soonest possible moment to Government warehouses. Unthreshed grain must be threshed immediately. The authorities are to furnish machines, horses, and labor, where the lack of these is given as an excuse for delay in complying with the order.

All stocks which the holders endeavor to conceal may be confiscated without payment for them. The reason for the new law is the well-known fact that great numbers of agrarians have refrained from turning over to the common stocks for general use the full amount of their produce, in order to insure for themselves more ample food, or that they may be able to sell direct to consumers, in evasion of maximum prices, or to feed their cattle, on which greater profits are obtainable than from grain or potatoes.

This condition is possible largely owing to the fact that the authorities in the country districts are drawn from the agrarian classes and are not disposed to exercise measures of undue severity against their friends or neighbors.

WANTS MORE FOOD PRODUCED.

Perhaps the Best Way to Aid Allies Government Holds.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Government officials look upon the speeding up of the foodstuffs production in the United States as one of the most important means of assisting in the war against Germany, should the United States take an active part.

"Of the most important two things that this country could do for its allies in case of war—namely, to finance and to feed them—perhaps the more important is to maintain a steady flow of foodstuffs to their shores," says an authorized statement by Assistant Secretary Vrooman of the Department of Agriculture. It looks, the statement adds, as though it would be a good business stroke for the farmer this Spring to sow his normal oats acreage to Spring wheat, and "it is certain that it would be a valuable step in the direction of national agricultural preparedness."

Since the policy of stimulating food production would have to be supplemented by a policy guaranteeing the farmer against loss due to possible overproduction, the Department holds that Congress alone can deal with this question effectively, although the Department can do something toward speeding up production within certain economic limits.

EXPELLED SOCIALISTS FRAME PEACE TERMS

German Minority Faction Against All Annexation; Demands Equal Suffrage.

COPENHAGEN, March 26, (via London.)—The radical Socialist organization in Germany, which, after having been read out of the regular Socialist ranks, is now forming a new party, has issued a program as a Reichstag resolution. The program demands, among other things, a speedy peace and no annexations by any of the belligerents.

Other planks in the program demand treaties of alliance and of declarations of war or peace; the responsibility of the Chancellor to the Reichstag, by which he may be dismissed, and Imperial legislation introducing universal equal suffrage in all the Federal States.

The influence of the new party, though it is considerable among the working classes in a few of the big cities, is absolutely nil with the Government, and its demands on Parliament are not likely to accelerate peace by a day. The old Socialist organization, on the other hand, is "patriotic" and connot be expected, under the leadership of Philipp Scheidemann, to waver in its support of the Government as long as the attitude of the Entente Allies toward peace negotiations remains unchanged.

URGES A NEW PROFFER OF PEACE BY BERLIN

Vorwaerts Suggests That Overtures to Russia Must Be Made Now or Never.

AMSTERDAM, March 26, (via London, British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The Socialist newspaper Vorwärts of Berlin foreshadows a probable declaration by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg on Thursday next similar to that of his peace proposal of December last.

"Let us tell Russia," says Vorwärts, "that she can have peace. If Russia continues to remain our enemy she will do so for all time. We shall not be fighting against Czarism, but against an alliance of democratic peoples which wishes to break Germany, the last bastion standing for reaction."

LONDON, March 26.—Reuter's Stockholm correspondent cables that the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs has let it be known that no attempt at peace mediation has been made by Sweden. This denial was called forth by a New York dispatch published in a London newspaper in regard to alleged attempts in this direction by Sweden and Spain.

GERMANS LEAVE PEKING.

Minister von Hintze and His Staff Start for San Francisco.

PEKING, Sunday, March 25.—The German Minister, Admiral von Hintze, and the staff of the legation left here today by special train for Shanghai. The German colony gave the departing diplomats a rousing farewell.

From Shanghai the Minister will proceed to San Francisco, and thence across the Continent, and then by steamer to Europe.

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START YOUR CHILD RIGHT

Thousands of little children are being poisoned bytheir own blood. It is not red, but charged with poison; and so they are only half alive. They will make mediocre men and women, unless their parents look to their blood. Sun, air and good food are Nature's own red blood builders, to which may be added Pepto-Mangan, the "Red Blood Builder."

Parents! When your children grow up, what kind of men and women will they be? Will they be healthy and happy? Or will they be weaklings and failures? The answer lies in their blood. Its redness or thinness (*if it is allowed to stay thin*) best foretells whether your children will make their mark, or play only a minor part in life.

Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

The condition of your children's blood is fortunately a matter largely within your control. If they already are red-blooded, a very little care will keep them so. If their blood is below normal, plain, nourishing food, sleep, fresh air and *Pepto-Mangan*, "The Red Blood Builder," will build it up.

Pepto-Mangan builds the body by building the blood, and is a splendid general tonic and appetizer for weak, run-down people of all ages. It is easy to digest and exceedingly pleasant to taste.

There are many substitutes and counterfeits put forth as *Pepto-Mangan*. Real *Pepto-Mangan* is sold only in the *original bottle* and *sealed* package shown above, bearing the name Gude. For sale at all drug stores.

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Return by steamer or rail or continue your trip via the Sunset Route to the Southwest and California. Literature on request. Ask about the "Apache Trail" motor-trip.

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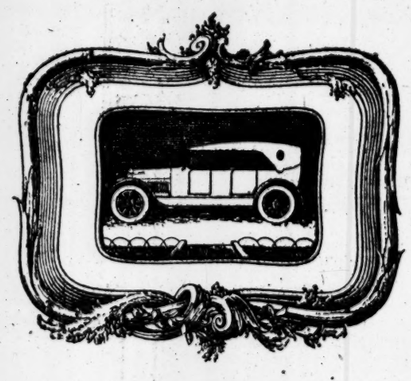

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THE Sixteen-Valve Four is an important step forward in the new trend of power plant development—utilizing the full *capability* of each cylinder rather than mere *multiplication* of cylinder units. Power and flexibility have been obtained by the simplest means.

In the new White motor, four cylinders accomplish the result of two or three times this number. Performance is even more satisfactory because of greater freedom from complications and is indefinitely *maintained at its best* by the simplicity and ruggedness of the four-cylinder type.

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THE FLAVOR LASTS

"An Opening"

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← Push on the other end to make the sticks project

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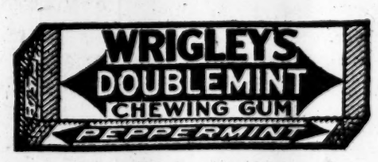

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THIRTY and forty per cent. reductions on Sheffield Platters are so unusual as to be almost unprecedented. A large purchase from a well known manufacturer who is discontinuing the line made these possible. It is a remarkable opportunity. Come in today, while the range of choice is broadest.

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Size	Standard Price	Special Price
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12 inches	$ 9.00	$ 5.00
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16 "	15.00	10.00
19 "	22.00	12.50
21 "	25.00	15.00
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16 inches	$18.00	$10.00
19 "	22.50	15.00
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The Aluminum Six with Magnetic Gear Shift.

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Better Clothes *for More Men*

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To the men of this city who are in touch with conditions—who believe in quality—and who realize the importance in these times of relying on Nationally-Established Standard merchandise of known merit.

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Present
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES

Good clothes are always the result of somebody's good judgment—judgment of material, of style and especially of what well-dressed men like to wear. *Value-giving* as we see it must be based on *quality*.

AS YOU know, Brill Brothers started in business almost thirty years ago at 47 Cortlandt Street with one store, a selected stock of clothing, a limited acquaintance with the men of New York—and an ideal! That ideal was: "Better Clothes for More Men." It is worth bearing in mind.

It has extended the Brill business from one store to nine, enjoying the custom, the confidence, and the good-will of men all over New York City and fifty miles around.

Knowing all the clothing markets as we do; studying daily the tastes and needs of men and young men in the best-dressed city in the world; responsible as we are to more than a hundred thousand regular customers of the Brill stores—we have a keen eye for values.

We have noted the progress of the House of Kuppenheimer for a long time; watching it grow, seeing the causes of its growth—the fastest growing clothing business in America, one of the largest in the world—an old-established House with a young and vigorous management.

We believe the House of Kuppenheimer is growing because it is human, alert and contemporary—reflecting in its productions the forceful spirit of the hour and giving to more men the kind of clothes men want and ought to have.

The development of certain niceties of fit and tailoring that reduce alterations to the minimum—increasing the number of men who after making their selections can literally put on their suit and wear it out of the store without the change of a button.

Fractional sizes and special models: in-between sizes such as the Hafstout: the Foreward model designed to fit perfectly the man who carries head and shoulders slightly forward, this does away entirely with the collar that sags at the neck or kicks out at the back.

The man we are trying to serve is the man who appreciates actual values. Value these days more than ever before depends on a Maker with a reputation to maintain: a Maker with the strength, equipment and resource to keep up his Standards.

To the Men of the Metropolitan District, there could hardly be an event more worthy of note than this announcement of clothes from the House of Kuppenheimer in the stores of Brill Brothers—both the Maker and the Retailer long identified with *values*.

Brill Brothers

279 BROADWAY 1456 BROADWAY 1619 BROADWAY
47 CORTLANDT ST. 44 EAST 14TH ST. 2295 THIRD AVENUE
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SALLEE AND TESREAU WIN GIANTS' EIGHTH GAME AGAINST TEXANS

WACO NINE HELPLESS IN GIANTS' CLUTCHES

Sallee and Tesreau Hold Texas Champions to Three Bingles —Score Is 5 to 1.

HEINIE ZIM DOES THRILLER

Steals Home in Second Inning with the Bases Crowded—Burns Connects for a Circuit Clout.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, March 26.—The Giants scored their eighth consecutive victory over Texas League teams here today when they repulsed the Waco champions by a score of 5 to 1. Sallee and Tesreau reduced the locals to an almost helpless batting combination. All of the three blows struck by the Texans were charged against Sallee in the first five innings, one being a home run over the left field fence by Moore in the fifth frame.

The Texas League champions did not permit the Giants to make a runaway of the game. They presented two good pitchers, and had it not been for numerous errors the score would have been quite respectable. Six of the seven Waco misplays put New York runners on first base.

McGraw had his men running bases early in the fray. Five sacks were purloined in the second and third innings. With the bassocks crowded in the second session, Heinie Zimmerman stole home and the other two runners completed a triple steal. Later Kauff tried to duplicate Zimmerman's feat but was caught at the plate

In the fifth the Giants made a home run, a double, and a single, and a man reached first base on an error. Yet only one run was scored. Burns hit the first ball pitched over the fence for a homer. Herzog fanned. Robertson doubled to right, but was caught at third base. Zimmerman singled and took third on a bad throw by Grubb on Fletcher's grounder. Kauff then forced Fletcher, retiring the side.

Sallee and Tesreau struck out nine of the Navigators and received good support. These two pitchers, with Middleton and Smith, came up from Marlin today to make the trip north with the regulars.

The colts will leave Marlin tonight and start their exhibition trip at Sherman, Texas, tomorrow. Manager Doolan and several members of the Rochester team will appear with the Colts, who are to be managed by Hans Lobert until the squad reaches Memphis.

The Giants will play here again tomorrow and then go to Dallas, where they will remain until Sunday night. The Detroit series will start next Wednesday at Fort Worth.

Ty Cobb joined the Detroit team today and will appear in all these games.

The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WACO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	3	2	1	2	0	Tanner,ss	4	0	0	6	5
Thorpe,lf	0	0	0	0	0	Wotell,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	2	2	2	Leslie,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Robertson,rf	4	1	2	2	0	Janes,rf	3	0	0	0	1
Zim'man,3b	4	1	1	1	2	Vann,c	3	0	1	1	2
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	0	1	Harkins,c	1	0	0	2	1
Kauff,cf	4	0	2	5	0	Moore,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Holke,1b	4	0	0	5	1	Malmquist,2b	3	0	0	2	3
McCarty,c	1	0	0	5	0	Grubb,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Rariden,c	2	0	0	5	0	Blunk,p	2	0	0	0	3
Sallee,p	2	0	0	0	0	Head,p	1	0	0	0	0
Tesreau,p	2	0	0	1	0						
Total	34	5	9	27	6	Total	30	1	3	24	18

Errors — Fletcher, Tanner, (2,) Leslie, Moore, Malmquist, Grubb, Head.

New York.....0 1 3 0 1 0 0 0 ..—5
Waco .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

First base on errors—New York, 6; Waco 1. Two-base hit—Robertson. Home runs—Burns, Moore. Stolen bases—Burns, Robertson, Zimmerman, Kauff, McCarty. Double plays—Zimmerman, Herzog, and Holke; Tanner, Malmquist, and Leslie; Malmquist, Tanner, and Leslie. Bases on balls—Off Blunk, 3; off Tesreau, 3. Left on bases—New York, 7; Waco, 5. Hits—Off Sallee, 3 in five innings; off Blunk, 7 in five innings. Struck out—By Sallee, 4; by Tesreau, 5; by Head, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Bonner. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

ROBINS START NORTH TODAY

Will Begin Series of Exhibition Performances at Memphis.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 26.—Manager Robinson and his twenty-five Dodgers had their last workout here today, preparatory to leaving for Memphis at 1 o'clock tomorrow. A six-inning game was won by 2 to 2 by the Yannigans in the final frame.

Casey Stengel, who is still here, unattached so far as the Brooklyn Club is concerned, intended leaving for his home in Kansas City tonight, but to avoid a delay of several hours in St. Louis he will remain over and take the same train northward as the Superbas and Red Sox. From the present outlook, there seems little chance of either side giving in. Stengel said today that, so long as President Ebbets did not care to meet his terms, he would much prefer to be traded to another club rather than remain idle. The trip to Hot Springs has cost Casey a considerable sum in railroad, hotel, and other expenses.

President Ebbets's idea of having the Superbas go through a thorough physical examination before starting work probably will establish a custom at training camps. There have been no accidents and few minor injuries to the Brooklyn players.

BASEBALL HERE TOMORROW

Columbia and C. C. N. Y. Will Meet In Season's Opening Game.

New York will have its first baseball game tomorrow. Fortified by nearly two months of practice, the last week of which has been outdoors, the Columbia baseball team, recognized intercollegiate champions a season ago, will meet the first opponents of the Spring tomorrow afternoon on South Field. City College has the opening date on this year's schedule. South Field is in fair condition, and, although the final work on the infield was not completed by the ground keepers until yesterday afternoon, it is expected to be in shape for a game by tomorrow.

Coach Coakley held practice for all hands yesterday, giving particular attention to the staff of twirlers and to the infield combinations. He also made a slight cut in his squad, retaining thirty-eight aspirants. Although the Columbia schedule annually includes the opening contest for late in March, it is several years since the playing field has been in such good condition as this year. In 1916 and 1915 snow prevented several of the early games.

DELUGE KEEPS YANKS IDLE.

First Game of Series with Boston Braves Is Prevented.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—The rainiest day of a rainy spell beset the Yankees today, and everything gave way to the deluge. There was no military drill, no practice, no games with the Boston Braves; nothing except dull hours indoors.

The New York-Boston game was to have been a considerable function, but the field was water soaked. Moreover, the chances are not bright for a game tomorrow in Dublin, Ga., where the Yankees and Braves will begin their trip through the alfalfa.

The weather has "got" Nick Cullop, the southpaw. That Yankee pitcher is in bed with a cold, which has symptoms of pleurisy. The other pitchers are all hale and hearty, but short of work. There has been a good deal of rain here the last week, and the resultant lack of practice is felt by the pitchers more than by the others. The excellent weather of the first two weeks had not brought the squad up to promised condition because of the time lost since the skies began to weep copiously.

The players who will go to Dublin include the regular infielders and outfielders and Caldwell, Love, and Monroe, pitchers; Nunmaker and Walters, catchers; Aragon, extra infielder, and Miller and Hendryx, extra outfielders. The rest of the party will stay here and join the regulars the next day.

Aragon has come out with a prediction regarding the Yanks this year. Here it is: "Vamos a ganar la bandera este ano"—that is, the Yankees "are going to win the pennant this year," if Mr. Aragon's Castilian utterance comes true.

YALE BASEBALL SQUAD OUT.

Coach Lauder Shifts Players at First Practice on Field.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 26.—Yale baseball players today took their first outdoor practice of the season, spending two hours on the Yale Field diamond. Not in many years have they left the cage as early. Weather conditions indicated a full week's practice before their opening game on Saturday, and nearly two weeks before they start South, unless the threatened war enlistments cause all Yale athletics to be abandoned.

Today Coach Lauder shifted the players continually, as two full nines of veteran players were available. All of last year's players, except Captain Vaughn and Shortstop Johnson, who have left college, were in their usual positions. Captain Harry Le Gore was at third base and Lyman at shorstop most of the afternoon.

Of the pitchers, Garfield, Comerford, and Davey, a former Oberlin star, appeared in best form. Mudge and Munson are being used for the regular backstop work. Coach Lauder said tonight that his lineup for Saturday's game with the New Haven Colonials was far from settled.

FORDHAM FRAYS CANCELED.

War Crisis Causes Colby and R. I. State to Call Off Baseball Games.

The Fordham University athletic authorities had their first taste of what conditions may prevail in the college world if war is declared, when the first two games on its baseball schedule were canceled yesterday. Colby had been scheduled to play at the Bronx field a week from tomorrow and Rhode Island State was booked for a week from Saturday. The Bronx manager was informed yesterday by the Maine management that owing to the introduction of military drills in place of the usual periods of athletic practice, it was forced to cancel all their early season games. Rhode Island State, because of its dependence on the Government for its annual appropriation and the military organization existing in its lower classes, has also found it necessary to remain at home instead of making its annual trip South. As a result, with the negotiations that had been opened with Brown having also failed, Fordham will have no home games before it leaves on its annual Southern trip, during Easter week.

Dr. Frank Gargan has added two more games to the list for the journey over the Mason and Dixon Line and the Bronxites will decide five contests on that trip. Another contest has been arranged with Georgetown for Friday, April 13, while the Maroon players have secured a meeting with the Baltimore team of the International League on the following day. Fordham is now scheduled to play three games with Georgetown, two away and one at home. In addition to the games South the Fordham Athletic Director has booked a date with the fast Colonial team of New Haven, at the local diamond, during May.

CONTESTS IN TANK TONIGHT.

A. A. U. 220-Yard and Fancy Diving Titles at Stake.

What promises to be the best swimming race of the season will be held at the New York A. C. tonight in the A. A. U. national 220-yard swimming championship. Norman Ross of the Olympic Club of San Francisco will make his first appearance in an Eastern pool, and as he is reputed to have made some remarkable performances on the coast, he is sure to give the Eastern favorite, Ted Cann, a hard battle.

Ross is credited with having made 2:21 3-5 in a 100-foot pool. The national record is held by Hal Vollmer of the New York A. C., who a year ago made 2:23 2-5 in the New York A. C. pool. Vollmer will be in the race tonight, but it is feared that he will not be at his best because he has been doing an unusual lot of work in the water this Winter. Ted Cann, however, is in good shape and hopes to annex the title.

The national fancy diving championship will also be decided tonight at the same meet. The crown was formerly held by Arthur McAleenan, Jr., who has given up active competition. In this event the entries include A. W. Hartung of the Illinois A. C., and Al Downs and Joseph F. Dunn, both of the New York A. C.

Cincinnati Reds Pile Up Score.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 26.—The Cincinnati Nationals pounded three Memphis Southern Association pitchers for fifteen hits and a 12 to 2 victory here today. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	12	15	2
Memphis	2	5	5

Batteries—Knetzer and Clarke; Adams, Fowlkees, Long, Schmidt, and Ruel.

AMATEUR CUEISTS IN MEMORIAL CUP PLAY

First Tournament for J. F. Poggenburg Challenge Trophy Begins with 14 Entries.

Amateurs who have performed in championship contests began play yesterday at Maurice Daly's rooms in an 18.2 billiard tournament for the J. Ferdinand Poggenburg Memorial Cup. It had long been the purpose of the late champion to get the leading amateurs together in a handicap, and this tournament was started to carry out his wishes and at the same time to keep his name in memory by the perpetual challenge cup, to be held for a year by the winner. An entry of fourteen responded, but the play yesterday failed to bring out the high-class billiards that might be expected with so many men of championship callbre engaged.

The contestants in the afternoon games were bothered by the strong sunlight, yet the high run of the day was made at the matinée session. In the evening the average play was better, and both George T. Moon, Jr., a Class B player, and Edgar T. Appleby of Class A averaged better than 6. Moon played pluckily in his match with C. B. Terry, another Class B man, who started off with a break of 20 and with another run of 26 in the sixth, and held a lead of 47 to 8. It was in the tenth inning that Moon began to show his skill, and in three successive turns at the table he went into the lead with runs of 27, 29, and 32. After that Moon was full of confidence, so that only twice did he pick up his cue without scoring.

Edgar T. Appleby, the Columbia student, did much better than his brother, who was beaten in the afternoon. He had to play an uphill game against Klinger, but a run of 38 gave him the lead, which he retained to the end. Julian Rice, another Columbia student, scored an easy victory over C. P. Mathews, winning by 175 to 66.

F. S. Appleby, the only Class A man to play in the afternoon, had a stormy path to travel, as he was drawn against a confirmed safety player in I. Lewine, who, with only 115 points to make, was able to take his time in compiling them, especially as Appleby failed to get the balls rolling. With only two runs of over 20, the Class A player never approached within hailing distance of Lewine, who ran out his string when Appleby had made only 131, for an average of 4 15-29.

The Class B men made the best showing of the afternoon, George Spear and W. Gershel both winning their games from Class C men with plenty in hand. Spear had the honor of making the high run of the matinée games, a neat contribution of 40, that came near the end of his game with G. Gardner. His average, 4 31-36, was also the best of the afternoon. Gershel, who defeated the veteran, L. A. Servatius, showed consistent playing, but his efforts produced no big runs, his best being 21. His average was 4 3-43, only a little worse than that made by Appleby.

There were so many entries that the players have been divided into two divisions, and the first, second, and third in each division will play off for the cup. The handicapping system calls for the Class A men to play 250 points, the Class B, 175, and the Class C 115.

The scores:

FIRST DIVISION.

I. Lewine, (115.)—1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 3 0 1 2 21 1 2 0 0 1 5 0 0 17 3 0 6 17 5 5 2. Total, 115. High runs, 21, 17, 17. Average, 3 28-29.

F. S. Appleby, (250.)—1 15 1 0 0 2 1 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 7 7 0 0 25 0 11 1 1 0 8 23 4 12 0. Total, 131. High runs, 25, 25, 15. Average, 4 15-29.

W. Gershel, (175.)—4 1 0 0 17 0 0 7 5 0 0 0 0 11 11 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 16 13 21 5 3 7 0 0 8 1 0 13 5 0 6 0 0 1 4 1 2. Total, 175. High runs, 21, 17, 16. Average, 4 3-43.

Julian Rice, (175.)—0 16 0 11 0 12 5 1 9 1 8 3 0 2 3 17 0 0 4 0 0 0 6 7 5 15 11 2 0 4 8 0 25. Total—175. High runs—25, 17, 16. Average—5 10-33.

C. P. Mathews, (175.)—1 0 5 3 1 0 0 2 0 6 2 3 0 6 7 0 1 1 0 0 7 0 1 8 5 5 0 0 0 0 2. Total—66. High runs—8, 7, 7. Average—2.

SECOND DIVISION.

L. A. Servatius, (115.)—0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 8 5 1 0 0 4 3 0 0 2 0 9 2 5 3 3 5 2 1 12 0 6 3 1 2 0 2 0 2 5 1 2. Total, 91. High runs, 12, 9, 6. Average, 2 7-42.

George Spear, (175.)—2 16 0 0 0 7 0 8 1 0 4 0 0 0 5 2 6 7 2 5 0 8 1 2 0 10 0 15 4 5 0 4 0 15 3 0 2. Total, 175. High runs, 40, 16, 15. Average, 4 31-36.

G. Gardner, (115.)—1 7 6 2 1 0 5 0 5 0 3 0 5 1 0 5 6 8 5 4 3 0 0 0 2 5 0 5 4 4 0 2 0 0 7 0. Total, 93. High runs, 8, 7 7. Average, 2 31-36.

George T. Moon, Jr., (175)—0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 27 29 32 8 1 0 8 2 4 6 1 18 0 4 22 14 1. Total—175. High runs—32 29 27. Average—6 19-26.

C. B. Terry, (175)—20 0 0 0 1 26 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 19 1 1 17 0 7 27. Total—114. High runs—27 26 20. Average—4 14-25.

Edgar F. Appleby, (250)—0 1 3 5 0 1 0 1 24 3 0 1 4 18 7 0 0 29 1 36 17 0 1 31 8 14 0 0 4 1 0 2 2 18 0 16 1 1. Total—250. High runs—36 31 29. Average—6 22-28.

Jacob Klinger, (250)—0 13 23 0 2 0 0 1 0 10 1 1 11 1 1 0 1 1 2 2 1 3 22 9 8 0 28 15 0 13 0 0 0 1 0 8. Total—179. High runs—28 23 22. Average—4 31-37.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Afternoon—Julian Rice vs. Irving Lewine, F. S. Appleby vs. C. P. Mathews, and Jacob Klinger vs. C. J. Steinbugler.

Night—C. R. Lews vs. William Gershell, C. B. Terry vs. George Spear, and George T. Moon, Jr., vs. Gus Gardner.

Mackmen Beat Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 26.—The Philadelphia pitchers proved effective against the Jacksonville team of the South Atlantic League, and the American Leaguers won here today, 8 to 2. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia Americans	3	10	2
Jacksonville	2	3	0

Batteries—Myers, Farnham, Keefe, and Meyer; Fulton, Wyatt, Schatzman, and Baker.

WAR TO HALT ATHLETICS.

Dean Briggs of Harvard Authorized to Act in Case of Hostilities.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 26.—Dean Le Baron R. Briggs, Chairman of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University, who was authorized by the committee tonight to take action in regard to the discontinuance of intercollegiate games in event of hostilities, said that all athletic schedules would be canceled in the event that war was declared, but that probably interclass games would be substituted.

BULKLEY CAPTURES TITLE.

Conquers Cornell, Winning Columbia Club Squash Championship.

Milton L. Cornell, President of the Squash Tennis Association, was forced down to defeat by H. Duncan Bulkley yesterday afternoon in the final competition for the squash championship of the Columbia Club. That Cornell put up a stiff fight to gain the championship honors is evident from the score, 15—12, 18—16, 8—15, 17—16. Bulkley, with his victory yesterday, comes into possession of the club title for the second time, having been victorious in the championship tournament three years ago.

A feature of yesterday's competition was that in every game Cornell started off to an advantage, only to be smothered by Bulkley's rallies. In the opening contest he led his rival for a long time, but Bulkley came through with an opportune rally and won, 15—12. The same conditions prevailed in the second game, in which Bulkley was forced to go at top speed to win the honors near the close of the game by 18—16. The champion's form fell off in the third game, and Cornell made good use of his rival's relapse by taking the honors. The deciding game was easily the closest of the afternoon, and at its conclusion Bulkley was leading his opponent by a single point, the score being 17—16.

LOCAL BOXERS SELECTED.

A. A. U. Names Amateurs to Compete in National Title Tourney.

The local boxing committee of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday announced its selections of the New York boxers who will strive for national championship honors at the tournament to be conducted next Monday and Tuesday at Mechanics' Hall, Boston, under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association. The list contains the names of metropolitan title holders in all classes except two. These are in the 145-pound division, in which Andy O'Boyle, the promising Bronxdale A. C. amateur, has been accorded the honor, and in the 158-pound division. In this latter class Adolph Kaufman, a hard-hitting boxer of the Trinity Club of Brooklyn, and Sam Lagonia, the clever Bronxdale A. C. boxer, will strive for national honors.

A notable feature in connection with the selections is the fact that William Morris, East Side House, present national champion at 125 pounds, has not been selected by the committee. Charles Beahner, Educational Alliance, who annexed the metropolitan title at this weight in the recent tournament at the New York Athletic Club, takes his place. James Tomasulo, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., will represent this city in the 115-pound class, and James Sullivan, the Union Settlement A. C. boxer, will compete in the 135-pound division. John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C., holder of the metropolitan titles at the 175-pound and heavyweight divisions, will seek national honors in both these classes at the Boston tournament, and George Etcell of the Union Settlement A. C., holder of the 108-pound metropolitan championship title, will compete in this class in the Hub.

YALE CREW IS SHAKEN UP.

Changes Necessary Because Lawrence Is Called to the Colors.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 26.—Coach Guy Nickalls today radically shifted the Yale 'Varsity crew because of the departure of Lawrence, bow oar, for military service. Gamble was promoted from the second shell and Allen and Harriman were moved nearer bow. The new boating order is as follows: Bow, Harriman; No. 2, Allen; No. 3, Gamble; No. 4, Captain Meyer; No. 5, Fox; No. 6, Salyards; No. 7, Green; stroke, Hyatt.

PENN CREWS SHOW SPEED.

Coach Wright Has Fast Time Trial for 'Varsity Eights.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Coach Joe Wright has started the final two weeks of driving to get his Pennsylvania oarsmen in the best of condition for the Yale races, which will be held on the Schuylkill course on April 7. The Red and Blue coach sent his 'Varsity out on the river at 4 o'clock this afternoon. They went upstream at a slow pace until they reached the head of the course, and then the Quaker oarsmen were sent downstream with full speed ahead in a time trial. Although Coach Wright would not announce the figures that his stopwatch showed, it was rumored that the Pennsylvanians beat their time of Saturday, when they rowed the mile and five-sixteenths in 6:37.

The junior crew got a similar kind of workout, first being allowed to take things easy, and then being rushed in a time trial. Wright has said little about his freshman eight. It is the heaviest first-year crew ever seen at the college boathouse, but most of the men have never rowed in a shell before, and although the combination has a lot of power its bladework is rough.

WAR MAY PREVENT COLLEGE REGATTA

Rowing Stewards Meet Tomorrow to Discuss Effect on Poughkeepsie Classic.

The war's effect on intercollegiate rowing in the East, and more particularly on the Poughkeepsie regatta, scheduled for June 21, will be the principal topic of discussion at a meeting of the Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association tomorrow morning in the office of the Chairman, Charles Halsted Mapes, the Columbia Steward.

Although it was indicated unofficially last night that the Stewards in no manner wanted the impression to go broadcast that the regatta would be canceled this year positively, the possibility of no race will be discussed and other rowing plans, which are virtually held in abeyance under the war cloud, will be considered. No official statements have issued from the three member universities represented on the Board of Stewards, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Cornell, whether athletics would be halted immediately on a declaration of a state of war by this country, but it is known that sports, and particularly the crews, at Harvard and Yale would probably have to be dropped because of the number of athletes who would answer a call to arms.

The Stewards tomorrow morning will also discuss the crews to be invited to compete this Spring in case the regatta is held as scheduled. None of the board would state last night whether Syracuse would get an invitation as usual, but it has been the opinion of many rowing experts for several weeks that no objection would be raised against Jim Ten Eyck's eights when the time for considering invitations came due.

It is likely that invitations will be extended to California, Washington, and Stanford University, the three Coast crews. In letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES about three months ago the managements of each of these Far Western crews stated that if victorious in the Pacific Coast regatta, representation would be made at the Poughkeepsie classic. The date of the Pacific Coast regatta has not been set definitely, but it will be held either on April 7 or April 14.

OUTDOOR WORK AT CORNELL

Cayuga Inlet Free from Ice and Crews Launch Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 26.—The Cayuga Inlet is free of ice all the way to the lake, and the regular outdoor practice for Cornell crews began today. Four 'Varsity and freshman combinations launched boats from the boathouse and paddled up and down the stream, under the eyes of Asistant Coach Collyer. Up to today only a stretch of a mile was available, and the crews could not use the 'Varsity boathouse at all. The coaches hope that practice races on the lake may begin early in April. Coach Courtney has made several trips to the boathouse lately, overlooking the equipment and putting the rigging in shape.

The two 'Varsity crews out today were stroked by Aloe and Kirkland. Coach Collyer will not make a permanent selection of a 'Varsity eight until he has put the crews through a series of trials. The outdoor practice this years has begun ten days earlier than last year, though this is not the earliest date on record.

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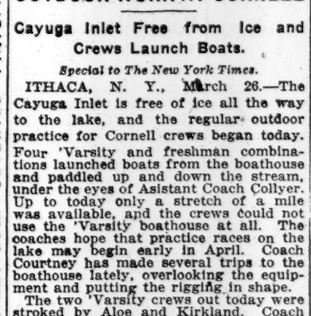

With the Circus now coming to town, that old line about "keeping up with the band wagon," reminds us that it's simply sticking to high old standards that keeps us at the "head of the procession."

All wool and nothing else.

Fast colors and nothing else.

Spring suits and overcoats of the finest fabrics the world produces.

As many fine imported fabrics as in more normal times—a variety that makes even the high priced tailors sit up and take notice.

Prices always fair.

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All of them guaranteed fast color.

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Box of 12 cigars, 50c
Box of 25 cigars, $1.00
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At your Hotel, Club, Dealer, Everywhere. KRAUS & CO., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

MISS ROSENTHAL IS VICTOR.

Defeats Mrs. Barlow, Title Holder, for Qualifying Golf Medal.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 26.—Seventy women golfers participated in the qualifying round of the North and South championship tournament here today. The medal for the low qualifying score was won by Miss Elaine Rosenthal of the Ravinsloe Club, Chicago, with a card of 86. The runner-up was the title holder, Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Philadelphia, who made the course in 88. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Pittsburgh, medalist in the national tournament, turned in a card of 92.

TED MEREDITH TO ENLIST.

Will Join Aviation Corps Along with Don Lippincott.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 26.—Ted Meredith, famous former Pennsylvania athlete and holder of the world's quarter and half-mile running records, has offered his services to his country. He announced today that he intended to enlist in the aviation corps, and is arranging his business affairs so that he can start taking instructions as soon as he is accepted.

When Meredith announced his intention of enlisting as an aviator Donald Lippincott, former Penn track star and a former sprinting champion, both in the intercollegiate and in the Olympic games at Stockholm in 1912, also signified his intention of joining with Meredith. It is Meredith's intention to organize a University of Pennsylvania aviation corps, if possible.

GAMES MAY BE POSTPONED.

Mobilization of 71st Regiment Affects Y. M. H. A. Plans.

For the second time this season plans of track athletes have been upset by military activities. The calling out of the Seventy-first Regiment for duty makes it probable that the games of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, scheduled for the armory at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street next Saturday, will have to be postponed. Benjamin Levine, one of the managers of the meet, saw Captain Fearns of the Seventy-first yesterday and received the information that if the command should be ordered to leave the armory before Saturday there would be no objection to the games taking place as scheduled. He said, however, that he had no idea when the regiment would receive marching orders, and that it would, of course, be impossible to hold the games while the soldiers were quartered in the armory.

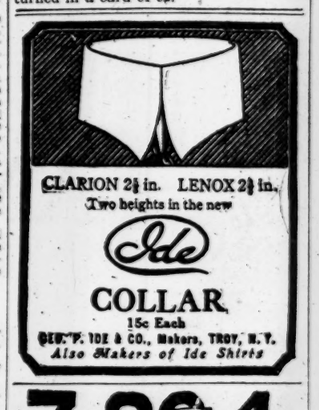
More than 4,000 tickets have been sold for the games, which, in addition to the contests among the different metropolitan branches, will include a one-mile handicap walk for A. A. U. athletes.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Broadway S. C., (Brooklyn.)—Jim Coffey vs. Terry Kellar; Young Otto vs. Ray West. Both ten-round bouts.

Pioneer S. C.—Kid Williams vs. Jimmy Murray. Ten-round bout.

Palace S. C.—Augie Ratner vs. K. O. Jaffe. Ten-round bout.



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Auction Prices.
Cadillacs, $15 to $300; Packards, $25 to $125; Chalmers, $40; Fords, $10 to $50.
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Touring, Limousines, Landaulettes, Coupes, Sedans, &c. Any "Fair Offer!" Tops, Seats, Guards, Wheels, &c.
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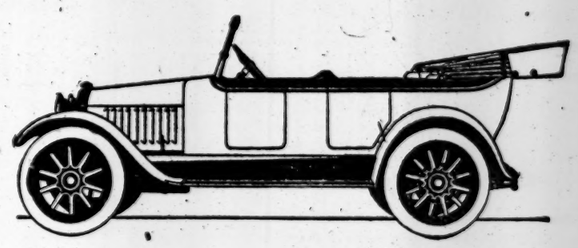
Loss of some familiar and valued article causes vexation, which may speedily turn to gratification if a small advertisement be inserted in the Lost Column of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.



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Scan the list of other 7-passenger cars for the equal of this Quality Chalmers. You will not find it. Only in this Chalmers are combined so many real values. You may pay $300 to $500 more and find nothing better.

Only a builder of long experience and with a yearly output of thousands could produce this car at so low a price. Only thus can quality of materials and of manufacturing be combined with economy of production. Because Chalmers does this is the reason why this Chalmers 7-passenger Touring Car has no competition at anywhere near its price of $1,350.

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Chalmers claims a motor of unexampled smoothness, of unusual power. Prove it by examining Chalmers Lynite pistons, 1/3 the weight of the usual cast iron. These give smoothness, less strain on bearings, admit of higher power. Compare the Chalmers crankshaft with others. It is one-piece, special steel, drop-forged, balanced in motion to a fraction of an ounce.

See the Chalmers Transmission

Gears are crucible nickel steel, case-hardened and heat-treated. They shift easily, without clashing, and properly used are practically indestructible. The Chalmers type of dry-plate, disc clutch is far in advance of other designs. Chalmers rear axle is the same as used in expensive foreign and American cars. It is silent, efficient, economical.

A Big Beautiful Body

Big—122 inch wheelbase. Beautiful—because graceful in form, hand-finished in Chalmers shops, upholstered in genuine pebble-grain leather, with new Scotch "fluted" finish. Auxiliary folding seats, Pantasote top, curtains open with the doors, fasteners are the "lift the dot" pattern.

Compare Quality—and Price

Think how great the difference between this quality Chalmers and other cars. Realize what unusual value is here offered. You will go much higher in price before you will find any other to please you so well. And all these claims we submit for your decision. Come—try the car. Investigate. Then only can you decide.

Touring Car, 7-passenger	$1350	Roadster, 3-passenger	$1250
Touring Car, 5-passenger	1250	Limousine, 7-passenger	2550
Touring Sedan, 7-passenger	1850	Town Car, 7-passenger	2550

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Advice in regard to mixtures for special locations, treatment of soil, fertilizing, etc., freely given. Call at our store or write to us.

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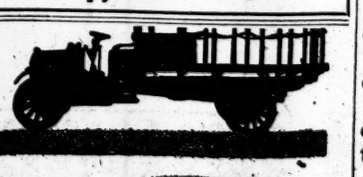

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VACHELL'S LATEST AT THE LYCEUM

"The Case of Lady Camber" a Fairly Interesting English Melodrama.

MARY BOLAND ADMIRABLE

Her Vivid Performance the Most Telling Factor in a Visibly Mechanical Play.

THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER, A Play in Four Acts. By Horace Annesley Vachell. At the Lyceum.

Lord Camber.....H. E. Herbert
Sir Bedford Gluffer, F.R.C.P.....W. L. Abingdon
Harley Napier, M.R.C.P.....Lyn Harding
Buckle.....Henry Dornton
Maid.....Shirley Aubert
Lady Camber.....Mary Boland
Lady Matilda Rye.....Kate Sergeantson
Peach.....Louie Emery
Esther Yorke.....Sydney Shields

"The Case of Lady Camber," a new play from London, which made its first appearance here last evening at the Lyceum Theatre, is a fairly interesting but often strained and visibly mechanical melodrama. It is the work of Horace Annesley Vachell, who, after some years devoted to the writing of moderately popular fiction, turned playwright with a vengeance and has been hard at it ever since. Those of his works which have been presented here—"Quinney's," "The Chief," (a Drew play,) and "The Lodger"—have attracted only fleeting attention.

His latest, which enjoyed a passably successful engagement in war-time London, is said to be a dramatized story. Its chief justification is its title rôle, poor, ailing, lonely, jealous, miserable, misfit Lady Camber, who had been a clever mimic and a great beauty in her music hall days, but who is languishing for want of a bit of affection and excitement in her married life. This rôle is admirably played by Mary Boland, who was Mr. Drew's leading woman for many seasons and who has never made half so deep an impression in New York as she made last evening at the Lyceum. She vanishes from the scene after the second of the four acts is done, but her performance is nevertheless the best excuse for your going to see "The Case of Lady Camber."

Critically ill with heart trouble, and suffering, too, from some mental distress which escapes and baffles her cautious physician, she is turned over to the brilliant Dr. Napier, who keeps her under his own eye, and is slowly building up her strength when her maid and whilom dresser of the music hall days, sick with jealousy over her lady's devotion to her nurse, reveals the outward appearances of an intrigue between that young lady and the gallivanting Lord Camber. Poor Lady Camber crawls from her couch to the telephone, summons all her old powers of mimicry, and calls up her husband with the nurse's voice. The trick works. Utterly unsuspicious he convicts himself and compromises the nurse. Lady Camber faints, and she dies before she can make her accusation, but she leaves behind her the suspicion in some minds that the nurse had poisoned her to silence her for good and all.

This element of mystery is bequeathed to the latter half of the play which never quite regains the interest it has while Lady Camber is its central figure and Mary Boland is on the stage. The mystery is pretty awkwardly wrought and quite as awkwardly solved. Now and then Mr. Vachell draws a red herring across the trail, but it is a quite odorless red herring and deceives no one. Now and again in the course of a play a shirt-sleeved scene shifter has been known to blunder on to the stage in full view of the audience, but such a mishap affords no balder sight of the mechanics of the theatre than does the occasional spectacle of Mr. Vachell sedulously planting the seeds of his mystery.

The exposition is so bold and artless as to be engaging. In the memories of the first act retained four hours later, it almost seems as if the play began with the nurse walking onto the stage, taking up the telephone the way the maid did in Barrie's "A Slice of Life," and confiding to central the following:

"I am Dr. Napier's confidential laboratory assistant. I hold in my hand a bottle of talein, the deadly poison recently isolated by him. Its toxic effects are collapse, coma, and death. There is no known antidote and no known way of detecting its presence. It is odorless, tasteless, colorless.

"All the talein in the world is contained in this bottle, and Dr. Napier and I hold the only keys to the cabinet where I shall now place the poison. It will stay there until the third act when it will incriminate me frightfully. Thank you. Good-bye."

Again, when Lord Camber incriminates himself over the telephone by telling his madly jealous wife he loves her still (under the impression, of course, that he is talking to some one else,) he goes on to say. "I love you as much as I did on the 4th of May, 1912, on top of that three-story brick house in Upper Tooting."

Or, really, it seems in retrospect as if he had been as explicit, as gratuitously explicit, as that.

But for all this, there are some thoroughly interesting scenes in "The Case of Lady Camber," for which the Frohman Company has assembled an excellent company, directed by B. Iden Payne.

Miss Boland's performance is a genuine achievement—graphic, cunning, heartfelt. Good work, too, is done by Louie Emery, Lynn Harding and H. E. Herbert bear competently the not particularly burdensome rôles of doctor and husband. Sydney Shields as the nurse leaves a good deal to be desired, chiefly in the way of subtlety. But the evening belongs to Mary Boland.

FAVORITES AT THE PALACE.

Ellis, Bordoni, Brice, and King Head a Lively Program.

Melville Ellis and Irene Bordoni and Elizabeth Brice and Charles King are the chief newcomers to the Palace this week. Miss Bordoni, who is more dashing than ever, is giving what might be called an imitation of Mees Frances Yte, in the course of which she sings "Mississippi" in French with startling effect. Brice and King have learned a lot of songs of an exceptionally inferior grade which make their old favorites all the more welcome.

Then the jovial Franklyn Ardell has returned in an old sketch of his, and one Edwin George is a genuinely comic juggler. Nat Wills is with us once more, and Ruth St. Denis lingers for a second week.

SUES FOX FOR $50,000.

Emma De L. Pierson Would Also Enjoin Film Play 'The Honor System.'

Emma De L. Pierson began suit in the Federal District Court yesterday against William Fox and the Fox Film Corporation to restrain them from showing the film play, "The Honor System," now being produced at the Lyric Theatre. The plaintiff said that while she was in California she wrote the play, called it "A Wizard's Love," and submitted it to a number of producers.

The plaintiff asked that the defendants be enjoined from producing the play, that the copyright obtained by them be declared void, that they be compelled to render her an accounting, and pay her $50,000 damages.

Ben Teal Sues a Head Waiter.

Ben Teal, stage director and musical comedy producer, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for $50,000 damages against August Schneider, a head waiter at the Hotel Astor, for alienating the affections of Mrs. Eleanor Margaro Teal, whom he married in Boston in 1907. Mrs. Teal served a year in prison in 1909 for inducing a witness in the Frank J. Gould divorce case to commit perjury. She filed a petition in bankruptcy in 1913, giving liabilities of $16,245 and assets of $1,500.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE helps remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.—Advt.

BUNDLE WEEK STARTS.

United Hebrew Charities Asks for Liberal Gifts of Old Clothes.

Yesterday was the first day of Bundle Week of the United Hebrew Charities, and when William Hirsch, the manager, reached his office, 37 Greene Street, in the morning piles of packages that had already arrived by express, testified that Bundle Week was still popular. Mr. Hirsch has figured that every person in the city wastes $12.63 worth of rubbage each year, and as he contemplated the total he tried to think just what part of it was going to find its way to the offices of the United Hebrew Charities during the week.

Eight wagons were sent out to collect the bundles that are already waiting the collectors. Much of these waste articles have been given as a result of an endless chain of letters. There was started yesterday morning a telephone campaign. Twelve women will spend most of their time in the next six days telephoning to friends, asking for articles they no longer consider of value.

There is a great demand for wearing apparel of all kinds, old shoes, rubbers, and rags.

A VOLCANO IN MOVIE.

E. M. Newman Shows Views of Lake of Lava from Hawaiian Crater.

E. M. Newman, whose remarkable "night moving pictures" of a molten gold, the volcano of Kilauea, as well as cooler moonlight "color views" of Waikiki Beach and many more, will be shown at a final extra lecture next Sunday at Carnegie Hall, took occasion to bid farewell for a season to his regular subscribers there yesterday afternoon after a five weeks' Oriental tour. This series has been noteworthy among travel talks since the European war cut down camera tourists to the Pacific quarter of the globe, less familiar and hitherto less frequented. The lecturer announced that he was off to gather material for another Winter, but, though his audience applauded long and heartily, they did not hear where he was going next.

Yesterday's pictures included some of the American "good roads" of Manila, where Mr. Newman hoped to see Uncle Sam use a firmer policy than obtained when he visited the Philippines last year. Coming back to the actual United States "Territory" of Hawaii, he showed children of many races under one flag there, close-up movies of the surfboard riders, the genuine Hula dance, a Lau festival, the lecture and series ending with superb pictures of the volcano on the southern island, where Newman's party hung over the crater rim all one night photographing the lake of lava at 2,000 degrees in its own flames.

Clarence Bird's Recital.

Clarence Bird, who gave a pianoforte recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, is an American who lived for a number of years in Italy till existing circumstances brought him back to New York. He appeared here in a recital last season. His performance yesterday had attractive features. His program began with some delightful pieces by Mozart outside the usual recital circle; a "Pastorale Variée" and a gigue; a concise sonata in G by Haydn, one of Schubert's "Moments Musicales." Then came Brahms's F minor sonata, and pieces by Chopin, d'Indy, Debussy, and Granados, ending with Liszt's Eleventh Hungarian Rhapsody. Mr. Bird's playing is in many ways musical; a lyric charm in his interpretation of the older masters was agreeable. His technique is fluent, and his tone excellent when not forced for power. He is perhaps a little too anxious to make every measure "expressive" and to bend rhythm and phrasing and apply dynamic shading continually to that end, when a little simpler and directer treatment of the music would let it speak more convincingly for itself, especially in the elder classics. But the personal touch and individuality of Mr. Bird's playing mark it off from much that is heard from week to week in the season.

Caruso and Farrar in "Carmen."

Starting the final month of opera, "Carmen" had its last subscription performance at the Metropolitan last night before the usual capacity house, with many persons still turned away. Caruso, Farrar, Amato, and others sang, and Polacco conducted. This was New York's sixth "Carmen" only in a year, whereas Bizet's opera in Paris has just passed its one hundred and forty-fifth presentation. Another "extra" may be expected in a fortnight from now.

Florence Seligman, Soprano, Appears

Florence Seligman, a young soprano of some natural voice and evident musical gifts, made a first appearance at Aeolian Hall last evening, when her singing was so marred by nervousness as at first to baffle a friendly audience that had provided flowers for a young Melba. Miss Seligman had interesting new songs by Wolf-Ferrari in Italian and by La Forge to a German text, with others in English and French. She was accompanied at the piano by Richard Hageman.

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Fri. at 8:15, Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientos, De Luca, Carpi, Segurola, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1917.

THE OLD SYSTEM MUST GO.

There is a rumor that the National Guard delegates to the National Defense Convention, which is to begin here today, intend to oppose the plan of universal training that will be taken up by Congress at the opening of the extra session. They are expected to urge, as an alternative plan to a system of training under direct Federal control, the retention of the present clumsy militia plan, with obligatory enlistment and training in the States. If this is true, the convention will fail utterly in its avowed purpose, which is to strengthen the popular demand for adequate national defense. Its sessions will be wasted in futile argument. It will be transformed into a contentious body, in which many of the members will place themselves in opposition to the growing sentiment of the country. Approval of universal training, as provided for in the Senate and the General Staff bills, is now expressed in nearly all the newspapers of the country, and the press represents public opinion.

The imperfect National Guard plan has been condemned by none more severely than by the rank and file of the guard. The system of double authority, extravagant and complicated, and subject at all times to varying political influences, has been found wanting. The defense of the nation is national business, and should be in charge of the Federal Government without interference from the States. The ordinary young man of this generation knows too little of the country beyond his own restricted environment. He has little conception of his own relation to the Government. He lacks discipline. His sense of the responsibilities of citizenship is limited. These defects will all be corrected by a system which imposes upon all alike, rich and poor, a year of thorough physical training and the rudiments of a military education.

The boys must be removed from their home surroundings. They must be enabled to get a clear idea of the extent of the country. Universal training under the strict military control of the War Department will not only fit them to defend their country against foreign attacks, but will make them better citizens and greatly increase their chances of success in any branch of civil life. The system has been studied throughout the land. A majority of the people have made up their minds. The failure of the volunteer system is at last recognized. That miserable makeshift called the Hay law is generally condemned. It is to be hoped that the rumored intent to transform the National Defense Convention into another demonstration in favor of a political system of forty-eight little armies is ill-founded. The country has the greatest admiration for the militiamen who have performed such valiant service on the Mexican border and have been called again for national defense. They have risen far above the defective system under which they are organized. Twenty-four more regiments and five separate battalions were called for mobilization yesterday. We have no doubt that the response will be cordial and that the work of mustering in will be as expeditious as the complicated machinery permits. But it will be better for patriotic young Americans of that type and for the whole country when our "citizenry trained" has been placed on a sound and permanent basis.

THE CALL OF THE NAVY.

The pressing work of the hour is recruiting for the navy. The full complement of men must be obtained quickly, so that not only the big battleships and destroyers, but all the war vessels hitherto in reserve can be manned and made ready for service. We have second-class battleships in reserve which might have formed a powerful navy only a few years ago. Vessels on the ways will soon be ready, an enormous mosquito fleet is in process of mobilization. Big ships for future use have been laid down. Arrangements have been made for armament and ammunition. But we still need men, and although the recruiting offices are besieged and are getting through their labors rather lamely, there is still room in the navy for thousands of able-bodied young men.

The chance to win distinction at sea has always been attractive to American youth. That chance was never brighter than now. There is work to be done for the country, and it is well worth doing. An enlisted man of a year's standing may gain admission to the Naval Academy, while a large proportion of our officers in the future will come from the enlisted personnel.

A PREPAREDNESS BILL AT ALBANY.

The Mills bill, establishing a State Constabulary, squeezed through the Senate by a vote of 26 to 24. Its passage by the Assembly "is somewhat doubtful," the Albany correspondent of THE TIMES says, "as "one or two of the leaders are much "opposed to the plan and it has not "the whole-hearted indorsement of "the Speaker."

This bill is distinctly a measure of preparedness. The uses in guard and defense duty, in protection of public works, of the trained and mobile force which it proposes to create are evident. No Assemblyman can fail to see them, whatever "labor" squint he may give his eye.

Are the "one or two leaders," is the Hon. THADDEUS C. SWEET, more deeply impressed by the rodomontade of "labor" chiefs than by the need of a strong adjunct to preparedness and the relief and strengthening of the National Guard of New York? Is politics more important than preparedness?

"NEITHER FOR CONQUEST NOR FOR PROFIT."

THE ANNALIST remarks that this country ought to forswear profit from war as well as conquest. Nothing need be said about conquest, but much ought to be said about profit. In this country the rage for profit is as extreme and general as the reluctance for conquest is universal and sincere. It hardly seems to be appreciated that there may be dangerous scarcity amid plenty, if war prices are permitted to rise. Prices must rise for everybody if the war profits are not controlled. THE ANNALIST gives a list of basic commodities showing the saving to the Government if its needs are supplied on the basis of its contract for 45,000,000 pounds of copper. The discount to the Government is the measure of the burden upon industry which does not receive the discount. The needs of war are imperative. They must first be met. But what war takes the other consumers lose. That is the explanation of food agitations while employment is general, and prosperity is excessive in limited circles, while in other directions there is complaint of excessive costs.

When industrial concerns report profits in the war trade of scores of hundreds per cent., there is destructive diversion of capital and labor from other occupations, and the reaction will be damaging to wartime prosperity. War trade has starved the railways of both capital and labor. The same is true of other trades in varying degree. Nobody would prohibit war profits. It is in the public interest that such a war as this should be carried on to a successful end, and that cannot be done without profits on a generous scale. Wages, too, should be ample. There is no way of making war cheaply, for it is the most destructive of processes. But excess of either wages or profits is the greatest of its wastes. It benefits only few and punishes everybody, as Professor IRVING FISHER well shows in THE ANNALIST. He concludes that the burden of wartime prices is due rather to inflation of prices than to scarcity of goods.

It is difficult to resist the suggestion of the price curves with which the Professor reinforces his conclusion. Those who are planning the limitation of war costs to the Government are planning at the same time the limitation of costs in other trades, and the cost of living to everybody. It is good news that the precedent of the copper contract on the basis of a fair profit over a term of years is being applied elsewhere. If other trades are organized similarly, a great step will have been taken in the direction of avoidance of mistakes made in waging our previous wars and in waging this war in other countries. There is good reason as well as sound sentiment in the cry "Neither for conquest nor for profit."

COOPER AND STONE.

If the seniority rule is maintained, HENRY A. COOPER of Wisconsin will be the Republican candidate for Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. He is a lieutenant of Senator LA FOLLETTE, and his labors for two years past, whether he intended it or not, have been uniformly beneficial to Germany. Among those who have opposed all efforts to uphold American rights at sea he has ranked as an extremist, a radical. He voted for the McLemore resolution with 141 other members of Congress. That was a year ago, and many who voted with him have seen the light. When the Armed Ship bill came before the House last month the men who were opposed to the assertion of American rights had dwindled from 142 to 13. COOPER was the leader of these thirteen. With almost the whole House bent on resisting Germany's last and most flagrant attack on those rights, COOPER took the table at the front of the House which is assigned to the leader of the opposition, and there he directed the fight. He carried with him three members of his own delegation, that of Wisconsin, and nine men from other States.

It is evident that no one of these thirteen should hold the post of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and their leader least of all. This is wholly apart from any feeling of irritation with COOPER's course, or desire to rebuke him; it is a plain matter of business. As Chairman of that committee, COOPER, who is wholly out of sympathy with this country in its preparation for the war, cannot render good service if he wishes to do so. He will be a drag on the dispatch of public business. Again and again the country will see the spectacle of a bill or resolution reported from his committee over his vote and presented by some other member of the committee, while its Chairman opposes it on the floor. Furthermore, he will be in a position where he may be harmful; for the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, WILLIAM J. STONE, is a man of his own kind, and the two acting together can exert great power. Neither should be permitted to hold such a Chairmanship at a time when the country needs to put its best foot forward; both should recognize the gross impropriety of their position and retire to other posts. In COOPER's case the matter may be attended to without reference to his own regard or disregard of propriety. Whether one party or the other organizes the House, or whether a compromise is reached, the Republicans should not make COOPER their candidate. If they do, a sufficient number of Republicans who are Americans first should vote for some other man for the place. It is no time for the consideration of the feelings of individuals; the country is confronting a serious situation. Years ago COOPER was denied the Chairmanship of the Committee on Insular Affairs, though entitled to it by the rule of seniority, because the Philippine war was going on and he was an active opponent of it. There was no such emergency then as there is now, and the need for a man in sympathy with the national policy is far greater.

OUR TREATY WITH GERMANY.

Replying to recent German overtures for the reaffirmation and amplification of the treaties between the United States and Prussia in 1799 and 1828, the Government at Washington declares that inasmuch as these treaties have been repeatedly violated by the German Government any new engagements would be useless. Moreover, Secretary LANSING makes the significant statement that "this Gov-"ernment is seriously considering "whether or not the Treaty of 1828 "and the revised treaties of 1785 and "1799 have not been in effect abro-"gated by the German Government's "flagrant violations of their provis-"ions."

Although these treaties were entered into with the Government of Prussia, they became obligations of the German Government when the Empire was established. They were recognized to be in effect during the negotiations in which Germany admitted liability for the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye, but since that time, Secretary LANSING says, the German naval forces have perpetrated similar unwarranted attacks in clear violation of Article XIII. of the Treaty of 1799. The whole German policy of submarine warfare, including the proclamation of barred zones, has constituted a flagrant violation of the treaty.

Since the severance of diplomatic relations Germany has prevented certain American citizens "from freely removing from the country," in plain disregard of the reciprocal liberty of intercourse assured by the treaty. These acts, says Mr. LANSING,

> cannot be taken otherwise than as an indication of a purpose on the part of the German Government to disregard in the event of war the similar liberty of action provided for in Article XXIII. of the Treaty of 1799—the very article which it is now proposed to interpret and supplement almost wholly in the interest of the large number of German subjects residing in the United States and enjoying in their persons or property the protection of the United States Government.

Section XXIII. of the Treaty of 1799, revived and continued in force by the Treaty of 1828, was the one as to which Germany showed particular solicitude in seeking a reaffirmation of the treaty. It contains certain stipulations to be observed in the event of war between Germany and the United States and is here appended:

> If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; and all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses or goods be burned, or otherwise destroyed, or their fields wasted by the armed force of the enemy, into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force the same shall be paid for, at a reasonable price.
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> "It would be manifestly unjust and "inequitable," says Secretary LANSING, "to require one party to any "agreement to observe its stipulations "and to permit the other party to disregard them." The article of the treaty above quoted, if continued in force, and Germany has sought to persuade our Government to admit its continuing force, would have been a serious obstacle to the enforcement of necessary measures of public security within the United States after the outbreak of war. It may be supposed that Germany had that in mind. The Government of Washington is well advised in seriously considering whether the treaty is now not altogether void and of no effect because of the open and repeated violation of its provisions by the German Government.

RELIEF WORK IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

The State Department's announcement of the instruction, given by the President's direction, to our Minister in Belgium to withdraw from it with all the American diplomatic and consular officers and to arrange for the departure of the American members of the Commission for Relief, is "a "step the seriousness of which is "fully appreciated by this Govern-"ment." Seldom has one Government been compelled to make such charges against another. "The Ger-"man Government's disregard of its "written undertakings causes grave "concern as to the future of relief "work." That Government's regard for its promises has been lately illustrated again by the submarine attacks on several of the Commission's ships. The value of a verbal promise that the Commission's American staff might depart at will was naturally distrusted. So, the actual supervision of relief in Belgium and Northern France, a work done so admirably, often in circumstances of great difficulty, by the Americans, will now pass into the kindly and competent hands of Hollanders trained for the task.

This devolution of the humane labor has long been expected and prepared for. The work, growing every day more vital, of collecting the money, buying and transporting the supplies, will continue to be done by the Commission. The United States should awake at once to a need to which it has been slow to respond. The lives of 10,000,000 people in Belgium and Northern France hang upon this relief. They must be fed by the food furnished by the Commission, or they must die. We have just seen that the French people in French territory desolated by the Germans have been kept alive by the relief distributed by the Americans.

There, as in Belgium, we have won a too generous gratitude. The masterly organization of the relief work is just cause for satisfaction and pride. The American pocketbook, however, has been niggardly. The Allied Governments have given more than $200,000,000. The people of the United States, which has profited largely by the purchase of supplies for Belgium and Northern France, have given something like $10,000,000, say 10 cents apiece. The people of Great Britain, with a thousand calls on their resources, have contributed $500,000 a month for more than two years. Little New Zealand has given nearly $2 for each one of its people.

These sufferers in Belgium and Northern France are now not merely victims of a war, standing aloof from which Americans could give their dole of charity. The cumulative perfidy and pitilessness of Germany have passed at last the limit of American patience. It is our friends and fellows that we are asked to help. Let us do it greatly, at once, continuously. If Congress shall decide to make a big appropriation to the American Commission, well and good. Whether it does or does not, it is the duty of Americans to give the most they can, to deepen, not diminish, private benevolence.

"If we must retire, as it appears today that we must," said Mr. HERBERT HOOVER, Chairman of the Commission, on Feb. 13, "then other "neutrals must take up the work. "The world cannot stand by and "witness the starvation of the Bel-"gian people and the Belgian chil-"dren; GOD still reigns, and other "people must carry on the work." Other people must now carry on the work, but, as Mr. HOOVER continued, "the obligation of the American "people toward Belgium continues. "It is an obligation toward human-"ity, and is far greater than the ob-"ligation of the rich toward the "poor." It is for the American people to fulfill that obligation better than they have so far fulfilled it. Why, the Commission has been taking care of 1,200,000 Belgian children, of 400,000 babies less than 3 years old, brought twice a day to the Commission's canteen for milk. That is one picture of a necessity whose mitigation calls for our instant and unwearied aid.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Cruises Excite No Hatred.

As it is hardly possible that the German Government, even for the sake of encouraging the German people, now in such desperate need of encouragement, would take the risk of numbering among the Möwe's victims any vessel that later would arrive safe in port, it can be assumed that the list of ships sunk by her given out in Berlin was practically correct.

And it was a list that for the Allies and their friends was cruelly and dismally long. So many ships destroyed with their cargoes mean a terrible loss, but it is tolerable in a way and to a degree that is not true of more than a very few of Germany's achievements in this war, in that it seems to have been accomplished without any of the more serious infringements of international law. There was, indeed, no attempt, and probably no thought, of sending the captured steamers into port for handling by a prize court, but the law does not expect the impossible, and there are no reports that the crews of the several ships were subjected to other than the recognized fortunes of war.

About this second cruise of the Möwe, as about the first, there was something, too, of what is called the Homeric. Her commander and crew went out on a wild adventure of a kind far more common in other times than in these prosaic days. From the ordinary merchantman, of course, they had nothing to fear, but whole fleets of enemy craft that would have made as short work of the Möwe as she did of a fishing schooner were steaming over every sea she could reach, and all of them were looking for her with a special eagerness. That she has twice escaped them all is nothing less than marvelous—almost miraculous. The ocean, indeed, is a big place, but the Möwe had to do her work along the well-guarded lanes of trade, and consequently was exposed to almost constant risk of capture.

That she survived is only in part due to luck. Her commander must be a man of the sort that controls chance to a greater extent than common folk can do. But he has glory enough, and every friend of the good cause will hope that his next voyage may end for him in—well, in a comfortable British prison, where he would not lack the admirers he deserves as a notably competent sailor.

Collegians Ready for Service.

Whenever reports have come from one or another American university or college—and they have come lamentably often from practically all of them—that told of student meetings at which all the miserable heresies of pacifism were uttered and applauded, not a few observers of national conditions have been filled with apprehensions. It has looked to them as if some dismal change had come over the young men of the country—that they had lost the ardors befitting their time of life, that dangerous adventure was no longer in itself attractive to them, and that they had acquired all too soon the cautions and timidities of old age.

But the news now arriving from all these institutions—from those in the South and West almost as much as from those in the North and East—shows that these apprehensions were groundless. The poison of pacifism has, indeed, infected all of the American colleges in some degree, and in too great degree, since even a little of it is more than enough, but the students who have proved themselves immune so enormously outnumber the susceptibles that the latter form a negligible minority.

That we have heard so often and so much of the boys who, unlike President HIBBEN of Princeton, are unwilling to pay for peace, if need be, the great price of war, is due simply to the fact that they were the exceptions. They had the interest of the abnormal, and their doings gained publicity for the same reason that accidents and crimes get it, while the happenings that involve no departure from regularity and propriety receive no mention. No newspaper ever gave a list of the houses that did not burn yesterday, or put headlines over the names of the men who refrained from committing either murder or suicide.

Now, however, the young collegians who worthily represent the class to which they belong are themselves doing things outside of their regular course of study and play. They are responding as eagerly as of old to the call for men to serve the country, and the fact that the summons is to certain hardship and more than probable peril only makes it more attractive to them. They need, not urging, but restraining, and even though the schoolboy's immemorial joy in escaping from his familiar tasks may have something to do with the readiness of these responses, that, too, is all right, for it is consonant with the very nature of normal youth.

Are Wounded Instead of Killed.

From the field hospitals of both the British and French armies comes the news that the soldiers in them who are suffering from wounds in the head are now several times more numerous than they were before the troops began to wear steel hats, in form something like the helmets of other days.

The natural, or at any rate the first, deduction made by most people on hearing this will be that the partial revival of a defensive measure that was abandoned when fighting with swords and arrows went out of fashion was a mistake and that the steel hats should be abandoned. But the deduction would be the mistake, not the steel hats, for though now the hospitals have in them more men with head wounds than before, it is only because so many at present escape with hurts more or less serious, whereas formerly they would have been killed. And of course it is wounded men, not dead men, that are taken to hospitals.

The new helmets are far from giving perfect protection, but they do give a very appreciable amount of it and are credited with the saving of many lives. They are the one part of armor the wearing of which is either useful or practicable in the conditions of modern warfare. As the pictures show, they are ugly things, but they serve soldiers in the trenches so admirably that our own military authorities might well be preparing to provide them for our troops. Perhaps they are already doing so, but it has not yet been reported.

Stevenson in the War Zone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the present British advance in the vicinity of the Oise it is interesting to recall that it was through this region that Robert Louis Stevenson canoed on his "Inland Voyage." Among the chapters in "An Inland Voyage" are: "La Fere of Cursed Memory," "The Graces of Origny," "Noyon Cathedral," and "The Oise in Flood," all extremely interesting just at this time.

E. W. CARISTON.

New York, March 25, 1917.

CORNELIA'S CRADLE SONG.

Thy slave nurse sings a lullaby
Of golden shore and wave,
And gardens of the Peacock's pride
Whose paths the thick-strewn blossoms pave—
But I would sing of mighty hills and grim
Thy fathers wrested from the Brave.

Thy slave nurse tells a pretty tale
Of wondrous silvern cars,
Where, pulled by doves, the children ride
To them that dwell among the stars—
My fable bids thee high at saddle-bow,
Ride cock-horse on the steed of Mars.

Thy slave nurse loves her darling well;
Each day her hand shall bring
A gift of honeyed fruit or flower,
Or sparrow trained thy praise to sing—
O little son, with gifts of flint and steel
My love would make thee offering!

ANN W. YOUNG.

APPEAL TO KEEP UP AID FOR BELGIANS

Relief Commission Emphasizes That the Work Will Go On.

HOPE FOR AMERICAN LOAN

New Progress In Move to Provide Extra Meal for 1,250,000 Children.

Members of the Commission for Relief in Belgium earnestly desire that the President's action in withdrawing from that country the American supervisors of food distribution should not be understood as meaning that the opportunity for American participation in Belgian relief had disappeared. Miss Florence Wardell of 53 East Seventy-seventh Street, who is organizing the national movement in co-operation with the commission for giving the children of Belgium an extra meal a day, in addition to the 50 per cent. ration which the commission is able to supply to all inhabitants, pointed out yesterday that, while the President in his announcement expressed his distrust of German promises, the French and British Governments still trust these promises to the extent of continuing the $14,000,000 monthly contribution which they are making to Belgian relief.

"As a matter of fact," said Miss Wardwell, "seven-eighths of the work of the relief commission is outside of Belgium. Raising the money, planning expenditures, buying food and shipping it to Rotterdam make up by far the largest portion of the work done by the organization, and this will be continued with the present American organization.

"As for the distribution itself, it must be remembered that there were only forty-two Americans supervising the actual distribution, which is done by 40,000 picked Belgians and Frenchmen. The Americans are there only to guarantee that the food does not go to the Germans. This system has been organized until it runs like clockwork, and now that the United States Government has called the American officials out of Belgium it will be continued by Dutch, who have been trained under the supervision of the present American organizers.

"More than that, the Germans have asked Mr. Hoover to keep in Brussels one man, Mr. Gregory, who has been, and will be, at the head of all the work of distribution. The submarine commander who sank two Belgian relief ships outward bound in ballast has been reprimanded by the German Government, and the Government has denied that ships inbound with wheat have been sunk by submarines. They attribute this to mines. In any event, only 3 per cent. of all the voyages made for the commission have been lost so far, and, regardless of these losses, it is incumbent on us to follow the examples of the French and British and try to keep the work of relief for civilians going as long as possible.

"The Relief Commission's representatives at Washington are working as hard as they can to get a loan of $150,000,000 from the United States Government. France and England so far have contributed more than $200,000,000, and American contributions by contrast have been pitifully small."

The specific work which is being organized by Miss Wardwell is that of giving an extra cup of soup and a cracker daily to each of the 1,250,000 children of Belgium. As the rations which the commission is able to distribute are only half of the normal allowance, the results of this undernutrition, sufficient severe on adults, are naturally much worse in the case of children. The extra meal, it has been computed, can be furnished at the price of a dollar a month for each child—$1,250,000 extra per month for the whole of Belgium. To facilitate the raising of this sum, special committees are being organized in the States, and each of these State committees, when possible, is asked to take over one of the ten provinces of Belgium as its especial care. Where a single State is unable to handle the work a group of States will co-operate in taking care of a province.

Thus the New York committee has already arranged to take care of Liége Province, with its 200,000 children, and Pennsylvania will look after Antwerp, with 190,000. The New Jersey committee will arrange to take care of West Hainaut if possible.

The provinces themselves will be subdivided into regions and villages, and county or city organizations in America will be urged to give particular attention to some of these subdivisions. Thus Oyster Bay, which has itself a population of only 3,000, recently agreed to be responsible for 2,400 children, a contribution of $2,400 a month. This record has just been surpassed by Bronxville, which, with only 2,900 population, has arranged to look after an extra meal for 3,000 children.

At a recent meeting in Llewellyn Park, N. J., which was attended by only 150 persons, $30,000 was raised, and Miss Wardwell, after a ten-minute speech before the League for Political Education at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning, raised $1,200.

CABLES $15,000 TO AID FRENCH.

Secours National Gratified for Gift to Destitute Civilians.

Mrs. Whitney Warren, Treasurer of the Secours National Fund for the Relief of Civilian Sufferers in France, announced yesterday that she had cabled an additional $15,000 to be applied to the relief of the destitute civilians in the French territory which has just been evacuated by the Germans. The money was cabled last week, and yesterday Mrs. Warren received the following telegram from M. Appell, head of the Secours National of France:

Paris, March 26, 1917.

"The Committee of the Secours National express to their New York Committee the profound gratitude of the victims in the liberated districts for the prompt and immediate aid which has been sent. Our local committees are actually distributing in the name of Americans to their liberated compatriots 30,000 boxes of canned meats, large quantities of flour, pastes, &c.; chocolate, bouillon, and much clothing. We are buying important things to send as needed. Money to purchase food, clothing, and medicines will be most gratefully received, as we have already over 20,000 persons on our hands, absolutely destitute. As you suggest, we will, as soon as possible, send you our audited accounts of moneys spent. "APPELL.

"President Secours National, France."

ORGANIZE BELGIAN RELIEF.

Dutch Students Volunteer to Work in Belgium and France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 26.—An official statement tonight denies that the new Belgian Relief Commission will be under Dutch military supervision.

The statement adds that the offices of the commission in London and Rotterdam will remain American, but that the offices and control at Brussels will be taken over by a mixed commission, appointed by the Netherland's and Spanish Governments. The chief of the Brussels commission is Ruys de Beerenbrouck, a member of the Dutch Lower Chamber.

In response to an appeal by the Dutch Foreign Minister many young university students are ready to proceed to Belgium, whilst a considerable number have already left for Northern France.

MILLION FRANCS FOR FRANCE

Guaranteed for Her Blind by Fund Founded Here for Their Relief.

At a meeting of the A. B. F. B. (American, British, French, Belgian) Permanent Blind Relief War Fund at its headquarters, 590 Fifth Avenue, the Finance Committee, consisting of Frank A. Vanderlip, Otto H. Kahn, Edmund L. Baylies, and George A. Kessler, unanimously voted to cable the French Committee of the fund a guarantee of 200,000 francs annually for five years, and to express the hope that the fund might shortly be enabled to increase the annual allowance and to extend the guarantee for an additional five or ten years.

To save the expense, for the time being, of renting a central institution in Paris, Mr. Kessler's offer of his residence at 24-26 Avenue Raphael, was accepted as temporary headquarters by the committee. This, being in the Bois de Boulogne, and having a large and beautiful garden, is especially adapted to the needs of the blind. As soon as adequate additional funds are collected a permanent building capable of including schools, workshops, and labor exchanges will be leased for a term of years.

It was also decided to withdraw $300,000 of the fund's capital from the National City Bank and invest it in the last 5½ per cent. French War bonds.

This is the first and, the Fund's officials assert, the only permanent war relief fund established by American sympathizers for the unfortunate war sufferers of the Allies. There are more than twenty institutions for the war blinded in France and six in England. Besides giving most of these institutions temporary and immediate relief, it is the aim of the Fund here, after the re-education of the blinded man is completed, to pave the way for him to become a useful, self-supporting citizen by sending him to his home, if he so desires, in whatever part of the country it may be, furnishing him there with raw materials for his trade, supervising his work, and establishing a market for the finished products. The first concept of the Fund's organizers came from an inspection of Sir Arthur Pearson's institution at St. Dunstan's. In France, its fund is administered through a committee, the President of which is Eugene Brieux, who is also the governmental representative of all the institutions for the blind in France.

Both from France and Great Britain expressions of deep gratitude have been received for the help afforded the blind through the Fund's efforts. More money, however, is needed, and the Fund asks earnestly for additional liberal contributions, which should be sent to Frank A. Vanderlip, Honorary Treasurer, 590 Fifth Avenue.

CACHOUD PICTURES ON VIEW

Eighty Moonlight Effects Exhibited in Aid of French Artists.

An exhibition of the paintings of François Charles Cachoud opened yesterday at the Anderson Galleries and is to continue for two weeks, the admission fees to go to "Les Amis des Artistes." The exhibition is held under the auspices of the National Allied Relief Committee, and the object of the association for whose benefit it has been organized is to preserve French art from the deadly effects of war. The circular of information says: "Other forms of activity will swiftly revive after the war. The invaded districts of France will be rebuilt, business will flourish, and the energies of the nation will be devoted to the restoration of her material well-being. But art will have a hard and prolonged struggle to recover from the blows of war.

"The artist must be enabled to work under conditions favorable to the expansion of creative genius, which cannot thrive unless freed from the sordid struggle for a livelihood. Only those acquainted with the conditions know of the untold misery so bravely and secretly endured."

The plan of relief adopted is ingenious. From the funds collected works of artists and sculptors in need of substantial aid will be purchased by a committee composed of various experts, including the Presidents of the French salons, who will exercise power of selection. At given intervals the works thus bought will be divided among the members of the society, who will thus receive a return for their donations. If they have given 500 francs or more they are permitted to make a personal selection.

M. Cachoud was born at Chambery, Savoy, in 1866. He entered the Salon in 1892 and the following year received an honorable mention. He studied the beautiful landscape about Paris and gradually became dedicated to the special study of night subjects, which finally occupied his whole attention. The present exhibition contains more than eighty pictures and sketches, all of moonlight effects. Technically they are remarkably uniform, but the artist has succeeded in avoiding an appearance of monotony by his numerous variations of theme and the sincerity of his interest in each. His cattle trudge along a lining road, following their master without yoke or harness, or they are hitched to carts and make their way less casually, wearing an aspect of dutifulness; his stone houses, with their open doors revealing cheerful light within, or sleeping in pallor under the white stars; his pollard trees and old cherry trees flinging wild arms to the sky; each canvas is a record of loving observation and more or less facile handling.

A number of the paintings are lent by Meyer Goodfriend, who has taken the initiative in this project for aiding the French artists, and a large collection of very handsome photographs by Lawrence X. Champeau are on view and for sale, contributed by the protographer for the benefit of the cause. The Anderson Galleries have given their rooms for the exhibition, and McDougall Hawkes and William A. Coffin have rendered much assistance.

THE LIGHTHOUSE IN FRANCE.

What Franco-American Committee Has Done for Men Blinded in War.

New York, March 26, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since its work was started in my home eleven years ago, our Lighthouse for the blind in New York has received the sympathetic help of THE TIMES.

Since the formation of the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, of which the Hon. Joseph H. Choate is President, and the lighting of the Lighthouse lamp in France for the blind of the Allies, we have been again indebted to you for placing our work before the public. We are anxious that no inaccuracies concerning it be voiced through your esteemed paper. Will you, therefore, permit me to correct some slight errors which appeared in your article on the Lighthouse in yesterday's TIMES.

While the French war blind have been estimated by various authorities as under 2,000, that figure would not cover the blind of the Allies. The Committee for Men Blinded in Battle and its French committee have taught over 300 war blind and assisted in various ways over 3,000, (some suffering from head wounds, others temporarily blinded,) many of whom were helped in the hospitals and homes in various ways. This Lighthouse—called the "Phare de France"—is situated in Paris, at 14 Rue Daru, not at Bordeaux, as stated. It is under the patronage of the President of the French Republic, the American Ambassador, the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Interior, and Works. We are also, however, interested in the Bordeaux Lighthouse.

Though we have been permitted to be of service to the armless blind, and have opened a new horizon for some of these victims, the story of the machine knitter should not be attributed to one of them. We have taught a blind man with one arm to be an excellent machine knitter. He was unable to wear a false apparatus. At the official opening of our Lighthouse this man had the honor of showing the working of his knitting machine to the President of the French Republic, to Mme. Poincaré, and to our Ambassador and others, and presented to Mme. Poincaré perfect specimens of his work. One of our two-armed blind pupils writes us that he is busy and employing sighted workers. It must have been this man who was intended in your article.

In addition to the services mentioned above, our committee has given away over 7,000 gifts of various kinds to the blind of the Allies. Among these may be mentioned false limbs, false eyes, clothing, food, the payment of rent, the purchase of land, tools, machines, materials, books, invalid chairs, &c.

I gave Sir Arthur Pearson permission to print, at the National Institute for the Blind in London, my book—"A Beacon for the Blind," the life of Fawcett, the blind Postmaster General of England—which you reviewed so kindly. It is now being read in Braille by the French and British blind. We are issuing from the Phare the third volume of our Braille magazine—"La Lumière"—printed by the blind, partially edited by blind soldiers, and sent to their comrades in blindness.

We have also donated over 30,000 francs to other organizations and individuals working for the blind. We have taught and aided variously in over fifty hospitals. We gave only one radiograph installation to the Government Hospital.

We are eager to extend and develop our work. Checks for any amount would be gratefully acknowledged if sent to our Treasurer, William Forbes Morgan, 71 Broadway, New York.

WINIFRED HOLT,
Secretary of the New York Association for the Blind; President of the Comité Franco-Americain pour les Aveugles de la Guerre.

DEMOCRATS CLAIM CONTROL OF HOUSE

Expect Re-election of Clark as Speaker, with Domination of Working Committees.

MANN WILLING TO RETIRE

Says He Will Withdraw In Interest of Nonpartisan or Bipartisan Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Democratic leaders are now asserting that full Democratic control of the House, when Congress convenes in extraordinary session on April 2, is assured. This would mean the re-election of Champ Clark of Missouri as Speaker, and the Democratic domination of every working committee. Owing to the almost equal balance of power in the House even a successful effort toward a Democratic organization would not mean that the party leaders could control all these committees after they were organized, because the shift of a few votes on any measure might put the control in the hands of the technical minority.

Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, who naturally would be the Republican candidate for the Speakership, returned today from a vacation in Haiti and announced that he was willing to withdraw from the race in the interests of a bipartisan or nonpartisan organization at this time of national crisis. Mr. Mann's renunciation was taken to mean that the uncertain fluctuations of the majority in the House because of deaths and the doubts as to the attitude of the five independent members had finally left a certainty of Democratic success. His suggestion now of a bipartisan organization is taken simply as his offer to withdraw for a price from a contest in which he had little chances of success.

The Democrats of the House appear confident of victory and show little inclination to discuss terms with the Republicans. Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and majority leader on the floor, said this afternoon, when Mr. Mann's offer was reported, that a bipartisan organization was undesirable, impossible, and unnecessary. Mr. Kitchin has been here since Friday diligently looking over the situation, and he has decided that the Democrats can control it without dickering with the Republicans.

Exactly what the majority in favor of Clark's re-election will be remains uncertain, estimates ranging from one to five. Both sides seem to realize that a Democratic majority on questions of organization is certain.

It is believed that whatever chances Mr. Mann may have had for procuring the adoption of his bi-partisan plan vanished tonight when Mr. Lenroot of Wisconsin, the Progressive-Republican candidate for the Republican leadership, announced that he would not support any such plan. This announcement would seem to make it certain that, unless Mr. Mann has votes enough to insure his own election, he could not in any way influence the organization of the House, as he could not control his own partisans for effective trading.

On the other hand, it is felt that no bi-partisan arrangement could guarantee Democratic control of legislation on any measure that might be considered. Party affiliations in the House are weak on general bills and every vote is a different alignment. Faith in the ability of the House at this time to handle quickly the important measures it will be asked to enact lies in the confidence that the President will go before Congress as spokesman for a nation at war, and that what he asks will be granted without partisan considerations. The opinion is general that the session will not last more than two months.

Republican organization plans have not been perfected and probably will not be before Saturday. The Republican conference originally set for Saturday night was set forward today to Saturday afternoon and notices urging attendance sent out to all Republican representatives-elect.

A conference on measures to be introduced by the Foreign Affairs Committee in the coming Congress was held today between Secretary Lansing and Chairman Flood, Representative Harrison of Mississippi, and Representative Ragsdale of South Carolina of the committee.

TO PRESS LOCAL OPTION.

Republican Leaders Decide to Support the Pending Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Hill-Wheeler bill extending local option to all the cities in the State is to be made a Republican Party measure. A joint caucus of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen has been called for tomorrow with that purpose in view.

This line of action was decided upon at a conference of Republican legislative leaders this afternoon. Senator Brown, President pro tem. of the

DR. SYKES SUMS UP COLLEGE GRIEVANCES

Head of Connecticut School for Women Presents Protest to Trustees.

CHAIRMAN HIS TARGET

Says F. V. Chappell and His Colleagues Run It on "Family Affair" Principles.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, March 26.—Charges that the Board of Trustees of the Connecticut College for Women, which was opened here about two years ago as the State's first institution for the higher education of women, was conducting the college along lines that savored more of the counting house than of an educational project were made today by Dr. Frederick H. Sykes, the President, in a sixty-page report or protest to the board. Dr. Sykes intimated that the college was being run on the "family affair" principle by its governing body, which includes ex-Governor Simeon Baldwin and Morton F. Plant, and that the rest of the members of the board, mostly local business men, were paying too much attention to "business interests."

The chief target of Dr. Sykes's attack was F. Valentine Chappell, Chairman of the board and a Director in the New London City National Bank. Tonight Mr. Chappell indignantly denied the assertions made against him and his colleagues, and said that, although no charges had been brought against Dr. Sykes personally, "he will have to get out, for if he continues as head of the college it will be bankrupt, financially and educationaly."

He cited the hitherto unknown fact that the college was more than $100,000 in debt, and said that that state of affairs was attributable to Dr. Sykes's "utter lack of any executive ability."

Besides Messrs. Baldwin, Chappell, and Plant, there are on the board W. H. Reeves, Vice President of the New London National Bank of Commerce; Edward D. Robbins of New Haven, former counsel of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Edward L. Smith of Hartford, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Mrs. Frances S. Williams of Glastonbury, Conn., and Ernest E. Rogers, Mayor of New London.

In all there are fourteen trustees, and at the beginning of his report Dr. Sykes said that he had tried in vain to have the membership of the board increased to the charter requirement of twenty-four. This effort, he explained, was to counterbalance the authority of the "business interests" with men who were experienced in educational matters. He said that he had been opposed by Mr. Chappell, and that, with everybody in authority lined up against him, he could do virtually nothing to advance the interests of the college.

"The President of the college," the report says, "has had to oppose the appointment to the college staff of one Trustee, the sister of another, the daughter of another, and the brother of another. These four Trustees oppose the President, who has had to work with an Executive Committee of the board that had neglected and delayed college business."

It goes on to state that Dr. Sykes has had considerable business trouble with the Chappell Coal Company, of which Mr. Chappell is Treasurer. Dr. Sykes says that a contract between the college and the company for coal at $5 a ton was broken, and that the college found that the only fuel it could get would cost $9 a ton. Dr. Sykes suggested that the reason for the selection of Ewing & Chappell, architects, of New York City, to draw the plans for the college buildings was the fact that the junior member of the firm was a brother to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Devoting considerable space to specific instances of alleged laxity in trusteeship on the part of Mr. Chappell, the report then turns to Miss Elizabeth Wright, whose college connections consist in her holding the posts of trustee, registrar, bursar, and private secretary to the President. Dr. Sykes accuses her of insubordination so flagrant that he sometimes wondered whether he or she was the head of the college.

Soon after the competion of the college buildings, Dr. Sykes says he received a number of bills for lighting, plumbing, &c., from New London business men, all of which he investigated and found to be exorbitant. He protested vigorously, and thereafter, he says, the board meetings were held without him.

Admitting that he had received Dr. Sykes's complaint, Mr. Chappell said tonight that a special committee composed of ex-Governor Baldwin, Judge Smith, and Edward D. Robins, the latter representing the State Board of Education, would ask the doctor to appear before it tomorrow and explain his charges in detail.

"They are without any basis of truth," said Mr. Chappell. "Why, they are positively ridiculous. Our troubles with Dr. Sykes go back to a year before the college opened. At that time a petition was circulated among the board that he be asked to resign because he gave unmistakable evidences that he would be unable to advance the college interests. Right along he has been trying to usurp the powers of the Trustees, and if we gave him a free hand the bargains he would make would soon ruin the institution. As it is, there isn't a bank here that will lend us a cent."

He said that on one occasion Dr. Sykes had "squandered" $6,000 on a road that never should have been built, and later had to be torn up, and that again, he had nearly got the college into a deal by which it stood to lose $2,000. The charges that he himself had sought to profit by advancing the price of coal or that he had exerted influence to have his brother made architect, were denied flatly by Mr. Chappell, who produced correspondence which apparently supported the denials.

"Dr. Sykes had been making unreasonable charges against us for some time," continued Mr. Chappell, "and now I should like to inform the public that under Dr. Sykes's Presidency religion has been practically nil at the college. It is only recently that I remonstrated with Dr. Sykes, and his reply was: 'Coffee and prayers don't fit in well together.' Connecticut College right now is religiously more like what I imagine a German university to be than a girls' college in a decent country."

Mr. Chappell admitted that services were now being held there, "but," he added, "they are more like discussions of eugenics than religious services."

The college, which was opened in the Autumn of 1915, has an enrollment of nearly 500. New London raised $135,000 by popular subscription, and the balance of the cost, $1,545,000, was contributed by Morton F. Plant. Dr. Sykes, prio rto coming to the college, was director of the School of Practical Arts, Columbia University.

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MISS BOWEN'S BRIDAL PLANS.

Attendants for Her Marriage to W. S. Van Rensselaer Easter Monday.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Roxana Wentworth Bowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Winthrop Bowen, and William Stephen Van Rensselaer, which is to be celebrated on Easter Monday in St. Thomas's Church, at 4 o'clock.

Miss Bowen has chosen Miss Olive Van Rensselaer Gawtry, a niece of the bridegroom, as her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids, who were schoolmates at Farmington, Conn., will include the Misses Jeannette Jennings, Sylvia Holt, Elsie Welsh Saltus, and Ellen McCarter of New York, and Gladys High and Gladys Hambleton of Chicago.

Killaen Van Rensselaer will act as best man for his brother. The ushers will include Gerald M. Livingston, Walter G. Davis, Jr., Gordon Auchincloss, Robert C. Ream, Henry Leigh Hunt, E. Pennington Pearson, Maurice Roche, and William E. Shepherd, Jr., all of this city, and John Wentworth of Chicago and J. Gardner Aspinwall of Boston.

A small reception will follow the church ceremony at the Bowen town house, 5 East Sixty-third Street.

Mr. Van Rensselaer is a son of Mrs. Killaen Van Rensselaer, and is here on leave of absence from the American Embassy in Rome.

Bridge Aids Red Cross Hospital Base

The sewing class for Belgian and French Relief and the New York Post Graduate Hospital held a bridge yesterday afternoon at the Plaza and raised several hundred dollars toward the equipment of the Post Graduate Hospital Base Unit of the American Red Cross. Among those interested were Mrs. Horatio C. King, Mrs. Edward Douglas Rudderow, Mrs. Samuel Lloyd, Mrs. Henry Merwin Shrady, and Mrs. Alvah H. Doty.

DR. JORDAN HISSED BY PRINCETON MEN

Undergraduates Loudly Resent Pacifist's Attack Upon President Wilson.

BARRED OUT BY DR. HIBBEN

President Refused to Permit Stanford's Chancellor to Address Meeting in University Building.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 26.—Dr. David Starr Jordan discovered this evening that the way of the pacifist is hard indeed at Princeton. In the first place, his old friend, President Hibben, who is heartily in favor of this country entering the war, flatly refused to permit Dr. Jordan to speak in one of the university buildings. Of this incident Dr. Jordan said at the conclusion of his speech:

"Whenever any of you wish to speak at Stanford University you may have your choice of buildings."

The Stanford Chancellor came here on the invitation of Charles Arrott, a junior, and Henry Strater, who has gained much prominence this year by atempting to abolish the upper class clubs and revolutionize Princeton's social system. Barred from the campus, the students first tried to get Nassau Inn, but it was decided that the surroundings there might not be conducive to a peaceful meeting, so the old First Presbyterian Church was chosen.

But Dr. Jordan was not kindly received by the undergraduates when he criticised President Wilson and his advisers for the attitude they are taking in the present crisis. The students, practically all of whom are earnestly preparing themselves for service in case of war, were apparently willing to show their respect for Dr. Jordan, though not in sympathy with his cause, until he attacked President Wilson. Then a chorus of hisses and whistles interrupted his speech. The disturbance might have been greater had it not been that the meeting was in church.

Evans Clark, an instructor in politics in the university, presided at the meeting, and criticised the university authorities severely for refusing permission to the two undergraduates to hold the meeting on the campus. He stated that it was "a violation of the most sacred trust of the university" for the authorities to deny Strater and Arrot the privilege of a university room as a free forum for debate. Several of the most prominent members of the faculty, inculding Dean Howard McClenahan, were present.

THEIR MARRIAGE JUST TOLD.

Wm. R. Bross, Broker, and Miss Fanchon Yates Wed on Feb. 27.

The announcement is made in another column of the marriage on Feb. 27 of William Robert Bross of Babylon and New York, and Miss Fanchon Yates of New York, in St. Paul's Chapel, on Lower Broadway. The Rev. George B. Cox performed the ceremony.

Mr. Bross, who is a broker, with offices at 15 Broad Street, and his bride met a year ago today, and it was intended to have the wedding take place today, but as it suddenly appeared that Mr. Bross would be obligged to make a trip to South America before this date it was decided to have the marriage take place at once, so Mr. Bross and his mother and Miss Yates and her brother, William P. Yates of Elmira, and Miss Dorneil Robbins of Babylon and John B. Stanchfield, Jr., met at St. Paul's Chapel, and the wedding took place, Miss Robbins being the maid of honor and Mr. Stanchfield the best man.

Then came another change in business plans, and so Mr. Bross and his bride are spending their time between Babylon and New York City.

Mr. Bross's father, William Robert Bross, was Medical Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at the time of his death. Mr. Bross has a country place at Feeding Hills, Mass., as well as at Babylon, and is a member of the Morristown Field Club.

Miss Trunkett Weds on April 11.

Miss Isabel Ogden Trunkett, daughter of Joseph F. Trunkett of 692 Madison Avenue, will be married to Eugene H. Vredenburgh on April 11 at the Hotel St. Regis. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. David Burrill of the Marble Collegiate Church. Mr. Vredenburgh is a son of the late James B. Vredenburgh, and served last Summer at the border with the Essex Troop of New Jersey. The couple's engagement was announced in February.

Daughter to Mrs. Fal de S. Phalle.

Mr. and Mrs. Fal de Saint Phalle of Elkins Park, Penn., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter last Saturday. Mrs. Phalle was Miss Marie Duryee of this city, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Auchincloss. The marriage of the couple was celebrated last May.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 24th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 15.29 cents per pound.—Advt.

CRISIS HURRIES WEDDING.

H. T. Eaton, Expecting Call to War, to Marry Miss Ina Kissel Saturday.

Another wedding date has been advanced owing to the rumblings of war.

Miss Ina Alice Kissel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel, and Henry Taft Eaton of this city, formerly of Boston, whose engagement was recently announced, had planned to have a May wedding, but the date has been set instead for next Saturday.

Mr. Eaton has applied for a commission, and may be summoned for military duty at any time.

The ceremony will be performed at noon, in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 43 Park Avenue.

Miss Kissel is among the prominent young women in New York society.

COLUMBIA GREETS GERARD.

University Alumni Enthusiastic Over Preparedness Plans.

Ex-Ambassador Gerard, a graduate of the Class of '90 of Columbia University, received a rousing welcome last night from 500 members of the College Alumni Association, at a meeting held at the Automobile Club of America. Mr. Gerard was introduced by the President of the association, Herbert L. Satterlee. He said very little about the war, but made a sharp comparison between the German method of preparedness and the conditions as they exist here, "while we are standing on the brink of very serious things," he added.

James Duane Livingston, a university Trustee, who is Chairman of the Columbia Defense Committee, said that 5,000 alumni had signed blanks offering their services for different lines of work when called upon. A corps of students had organized a motor patrol unit, and three students had given $10,000 to purchase three serviceable patrol boats. Fifty-four other motor boats have been offered for patrol use.

From the medical, engineering, chemical and several other departments, Mr. Livingston said, a large number of volunteers have offered their services for immediate call.

A series of pictures of the work of the American Ambulance in France were shown, and Chalmers Wood, Jr., said that eleven classes had given ambulances.

Dr. A. Crampton Ward and Herbert L. Satterlee also spoke of the preparedness work at the university, and Captain J. Augustus Barnard of the Seventh Regiment told of the work done by the National Guard on the Mexican border, after which pictures of the National Guard work there were shown.

SUFFRAGE RALLY TONIGHT.

Women to Open Their Campaign for the Vote in New York.

A mobilisation meeting for suffrage, to open the campaign in New York City to obtain the votes of the people when the question is put before them at the November election, will be held at Aeolian Hall, 34 West Forty-third Street, at 8 o'clock this evening. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party of the city, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman, presiding.

Suffrage leaders from two States which have recently given women the vote will be speakers. They are Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, President of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Felix T. McWhirter, Chairman of the Legislative Council of Indiana. Other speakers will be Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and the National Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, and Mrs. Raymond Robins, President of the National Women's Trade Union Association.

Future Weddings.

The marriage of Miss Grace Casilear, daughter of J. G. Casilear, and Charles Plummer Burr will be celebrated on Monday, May 21, at 4 o'clock. Miss Casilear is the graddaughter of the late John W. Casilear, and Mr. Burr is a grandson of the late Jerome S. Plummer of Brooklyn.

The wedding of John Paul Jones of Washington, D. C., former Cornell runner, to Miss Mary-Belle Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Arms Robinson of Evanston, Ill., will be celebrated on Tuesday, April 10, in St. Mark's Church, Evanston. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will spend their honeymoon in the East.

John Burroughs to Lecture Here.

An address by John Burroughs is to be given in the lecture course of the American Academy of Arts and Letters on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Chemists Club, 50 East Forty-first Street. In view of the fact that on April 3 Mr. Burroughs will have completed his eightieth year, there is an unusual interest in this event. The title of Mr. Burroughs address is, "The Price of Development, or Biology and War."

Pupils Cover Up Kaiser's Picture.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Students of German in the New Trier High School in Wilmetté, a suburb, resented the placing of a picture of the Kaiser on the walls of the classroom, and in the absence of their instructor last week pasted a picture of President Wilson over that of the Emperor.

J. Warren Greene.

J. Warren Greene, a member of the law firm of Arnold and Greene, at 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, and Controller of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, died at his home in Summit, N. J., on Sunday, from heart disease. Mr. Greene was born in Brooklyn in 1846 and was graduated from Yale with the class of 1868 and from the Columbia Law School in 1871. During Mayor Schieren's administration, Mr. Greene was a Civil Service Commissioner and later served as attorney for the Civil Service Reform Association. He was a Director of the Niagara Falls Insurance Company and the Home Life Insurance Company and belonged to the Hamilton, the Marine and Field, and the Lawyers' Clubs. He is survived by a daughter and three sons.

Mrs. Carry V. L. Mitchill.

Mrs. Carry V. L. Mitchill, wife of W. H. Mitchill, export manager for the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, died suddenly last night at her home, 35 St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, Staten Island. She had just finished playing a game of cards with her son when she died. Mrs. Mitchill was a daughter of the late George J. Loane, and she was born in Baltimore fifty-five years ago. Besides her husband, she left two sons and a daughter. The funeral services will take place at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, with interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

R. J. BOLLES DIES ON TRAIN.

Wealthy Florida Land Owner Had Varied Career in Finance.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 26.—While en route to Jacksonville from Palm Beach on a Florida East Coast train, Richard J. Bolles, aged 73 years, was suddenly stricken early yesterday morning and died shortly afterward, just as the train arrived at Titusville. Apoplexy is believed to have been the cause of death.

Mr. Bolles was one of the wealthiest land owners in Florida. He came here in 1909, and invested heavily in the Everglades. He had interests in many States and had had a varied career in the financial world. He owned rich mines in Colorado.

Mr. Bolles was born in New York City on Aug. 1, 1843, the son of the late Dr. R. J. Bolles. A sister living in New York, and a nephew and niece in Montreal, Canada, survive him. The body was shipped to New York City tonight and interment will be made in the Greenwood Cemetery.

Alfred John Mapleson.

LONDON, March 26.—The death is announced of Alfred John Mapleson, brother of the late Colonel James H. Mapleson, the opera impresario. Alfred Mapleson was born in 1836, and was librarian of Her Majesty's Theatre in the days of Jenny Lind, Tietjens, Grisi and Mario, as well as of the London Philharmonic and of the royal household. He was the friend and associate of Gounod, Arditi, Balfe, Costa, Wallace, and Macfarren. Mr. Mapleson is survived by his wife, daughter, and son, the latter, Lionel Mapleson, librarian of the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

A. S. Williams's Funeral Tonight.

Masonic and Episcopal funeral services for former Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams will be held in his late home, 8 West Ninety-fifth Street, tonight, and the burial will take place tomorrow morning. The religious services will be read by the Rev. Richard Cobden of Larchmont. The body will be buried in Woodlawn. Major Alexander Williams of the United States Marine Corps, a son of the dead Inspector, is in Haiti.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. PAULINE HORRMANN, 79 years old, widow of August Horrmann, a brewer, died last night at her home in Stapleton, Staten Island. She was born in Vayhuygen, Germany, and came here as a girl. She left two daughters and three sons.

CHARLES JOEL PARKER, son of the late Governor Joel Parker, died yesterday at his home in Manasquan, N. J. Mr. Parker was a lawyer, and 68 years old.

Mrs. CONSTANCE P. C. STOVER, widow of Anton Stover, landscape painter, died on Sunday. She was 81 years old, and lived at 375 Edgecombe Avenue, the Bronx.

JACOB FRANK MEYER, a decorator, living at 168 East Sixty-first Street, died on Sunday in St. Vincent's Hospital. He was 71 years old.

JOHN L. ROBERTS, reader of the First Church of Christ Scientist, died on Saturday in his home, 229 West Ninety-seventh Street. He was 82 years old.

ROWLAND ROBBINS MURDOCH, artist, lecturer, and journalist, died on Sunday in Pittsburgh. He was 41 years old, and was born in Baltimore.

Captain S. H. DENT, former officer in the Confederacy, and father of Congressman S. H. Dent, Jr., Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, died yesterday. He was 84 years old.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, city morgue keeper of Hoboken, died in St. Mary's Hospital yesterday. He was 42 years old.

Mrs. MARY BELL HATFIELD, wife of Dr. F. P. Hatfield, died on Sunday at her residence, 35 Washington Avenue, Rockaway Park, aged 40 years.

DENIS DONLAN, for many years a letter carrier in the General Post Office in Manhattan, died at his home, 84 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was 56 years old.

Mrs. JENNIE W. RIVE, President of the Prospect Heights Kings Daughters Association and an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Atonement, died on Sunday at her home, 266 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. She was the widow of George C. Reeve.

Mrs. MARY A. FARRELL, wife of Thomas R. Farrell, who is prominent in Democratic politics in the Tenth Assembly District in Brooklyn, died in St. Mark's Hospital on Sunday after an operation. Her home was at 836 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CORNELIA W. JONES, wife of William J. Jones, who was formerly in the shipping business in Manhattan, is dead at her home, 382 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, in her sixty-sixth year.

JOHN B. STEININGER, a retired Lieutenant of the New York Fire Department, is dead at his home, 1,551 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-second year. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

H. H. NELSON, an stationary engineer, died from heart disease on Saturday at his home, 503 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn.

OTTO B. HARTWIG, for many years a hotel owner at Bayonne, N. J., died in the Jersey City Hospital on Saturday from Bright's disease. He was 45 years old and left a widow and two children.

EUGENE A. EGAN, well known in Wall Street as a cotton expert and for twenty-five years manager of the cotton department of Raymond Pynchon & Co., stock brokers, died on Saturday at his home, 393 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, aged 68 years.

Miss PHEBE G. SHEPARD, a member of an old Huntington, L. I., family and who was the Assistant Postmaster of that place during the civil war, died from pneumonia on Sunday in her seventy-fifth year. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Huntington Historical Society, and for sixty years of the First Presbyterian Church of Huntington.

Mrs. ROSE O'KEEFE, widow of James O'Keefe and mother of Justice George J. O'Keefe of the Court of Special Sessions, died from pneumonia yesterday at her home, 534 First Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Brooklyn, and was active in church and charitable work in that borough.

The Rev. ALBERT FRANCIS NEWTON died on last Saturday at his home, 971 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Salmon Falls, N. H., and was educated at the Ipswich Academy and Dartmouth University and finished his studies at the Andover Seminary. He was ordained a Congregational pastor in 1877. For about six years he was pastor of the old Rochester Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn, now out of existence. He was active in temperance and missionary work.

Mrs. HELENE LOUISE LOIBL, wife of Otto Loibl, a real estate man, died on Saturday night at her home in Woodside, L. I. She was 49 years old.

FRANK H. BUCKLEY, one of the proprietors of the Nelson House, in Salem, N. J., died there yesterday. He was 49 years old.

DAVID S. HARDING, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his home in Paterson, N. J. He was 84 years of age.

JACOB C. VANOVER, a master carpenter died in Washington, N. J., where he had lived for fifty years.

WILLIAM GUSTAV MILLER, for eight years Tax Assessor and member of the South Orange Board of Health, died in the Runyon Hospital there on Sunday night. He was 49 years old.

Mrs. LAURA WIGGIN HUBBARD, daughter of the late Henry B. Wiggin, founder of the wall fabric manufacturing firm of H. B. Wiggin and Sons of Bloomfield, N. J., died on Sunday in Evansville, Ind. She was 69 years old.

THEODORE POST, 73 years old, a civil war veteran of Belleville, N. J., died on Sunday in the Mountain Side Hospital, Glen Ridge. He was born in Fort Lee.

Owing to the death of

Mr. Michael Kurzman

our establishment will be closed today (Tuesday)

Kurzman

Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ADELS.—Mr. and Mrs. Moe Adels of 323 West 187th St. announce the arrival of a daughter on March 24, 1917, at Conroy's Sanitarium.

GOLDEN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Asher Golden, at Lying-In Hospital, March 23, a daughter.

Confirmed.

CAHN.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cahn of 541 West 124th St. announce the confirmation of their son Sidney, Saturday, March 31, at Temple Ansche Chesed, 7th Av. and 114th St., at 10 A. M. Reception Sunday, April 1, at the Juliette, 103 West 117th St., from 3–6.

Married.

BROSS—YATES.—On Feb. 27, 1917, in St. Paul's Chapel, William Robert Bross of Babylon, L. I., and Fanchon Yates of New York City.

Died.

ADAMS.—On March 25, 1917, Virginia R. Adams, daughter of the late Innes C. and Hannah W. Adams. Funeral services at Christ Church Chantry, corner of Clinton and Harrison Sts., Brooklyn, Tuesday, March 27, 2 P. M. Richmond (Va.) and Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

BENTLEY.—At Tenafly, N. J., on Sunday, March 25, 1917, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Richard and Anna Bentley. Funeral private.

BLACKMAN.—At his residence, 403 West 118th St., New York City, on Sunday, March 25, 1917, Louis H. Blackman, beloved husband of Lucy V. Blackman. Funeral private. Interment Newburg, N. Y.

BOLLES.—Suddenly, at Jacksonville, Fla., on March 25, Richard J. Bolles, son of the late Dr. J. M. Bolles, in his 74th year. Funeral services at the chapel in Greenwood Cemetery, Wednesday, March 28, at 2 o'clock. California and Colorado papers please copy.

BROKAW.—At Trenton, N. J., on the 25th inst., Isabelle C., wife of William H. Brokaw, Sr. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services at her late residence, 445 East State St., Trenton, N. J., Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

BURKE.—Suddenly, at the residence of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Marston, 375 Park Av., Natalie Marston, only daughter of Oscar M. and Edna M. Burke. Notice of funeral later.

CADWELL.—On Monday, March 26, 1917, Elisha J. Cadwell, in his 88th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 667 West End Av., N. Y. C., on Wednesday, March 28, at 3 P. M. Interment at Syracuse, N. Y. San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

CLIFFORD.—Entered into rest at her residence, 411 West End Av., on March 26, 1917, Frances Clifford, widow of Robert H. Clifford. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CONKLIN.—At Huntington, March 26, Agnes R., wife of James H. Conklin. Funeral at her late residence, Fairview St., Wednesday, March 28, at 2:30 P. M.

DASSORI.—James Giovanni, beloved son of Angela Davis and Frederick H. Dassori, aged 5 years and one month. Funeral at 2 P. M. Wednesday, March 28, from residence, 163 West 147th Street. Interment Calvary Cemetery, Portland, Me., papers please copy.

DAVIS.—On Monday, March 26, 1917, at the Hahnemann Hospital, Floy Van Horne, daughter of Thomas A. Davis and Mary A. Oakley Davis. Funeral private.

FRANKS.—March 25, at Salem, Mass., on Feast of the Annunciation, James Potter Franks, for over forty-six years rector of Grace Church, Salem, in the 73d year of his age.

GALEWSKI.—Bernard, suddenly, March 26, age 75, beloved husband of Helen and dear father of Nellie Boits, David Galewski, Charles Galewski, Adelle Bernstein, Birdie Averett, and Estelle Rosenstein. Funeral from his late residence, 26 West 120th, on Wednesday, March 28, at 10 A. M. sharp. Relatives and friends and members of Kenil Lodge, No. 56, are invited. Please omit flowers.

GANGLOFF.—On March 25, 1917, Mary C. Gangloff, widow of Michel Gangloff. Funeral Wednesday, 9:30 A. M., from residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Fluri, 220 Audubon Av.; thence to Church of the Incarnation. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

GREENE.—At Summit, N. J., March 23, 1917, J. Warren Greene, in his 71st year. Funeral services will be held at Holy Trinity Church at Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 28, at 3 o'clock.

HARDY.—On March 26, 1917, James H. Hardy, beloved father of Ruby Hardy Davies and Arthur T. Hardy. Funeral from his late residence, 630 West 141st St., on Wednesday, March 28, at 10 A. M.

HEIDELBERG.—Amelia, beloved wife of Isaac N. Heidelberg, at St. Augustine, March 25. Funeral private. Omit flowers. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

HERRICK.—At Roselle, N. J., on Sunday morning, March 25, Frances Price, widow of William Herrick and daughter of the late Thomson Price of New York. Funeral services on Wednesday, March 28, at 2 P. M., in the chapel of Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. Paris papers please copy.

HOPPER.—In Ridgewood, N. J., on Sunday, March 25, 1917, Jane P., widow of the late John P. Hopper, in her 78th year. Funeral on March 29 from 284 East Ridgewood Av. at 2:30 P. M.

HORRMANN.—On Monday, March 26, 1917, Pauline Horrmann, widow of the late August Horrmann, in her 79th year. Funeral services Tuesday evening, March 27, at 8 o'clock at her late residence, 122 Prospect St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. Interment private.

HORTON.—On Saturday, March 24, 1917, at her residence, Middletown, N. Y., Elizabeth A. Horton, 84 years of age, widow of Webb Horton. Funeral services at her residence, Wednesday, March 28, at 2 P.M.

HUBBARD.—March 25, 1917, at Evansville, Ind., Laura Wiggin Hubbard, in her 69th year, daughter of the late H. B. and Jane M. Wiggin. Brief services at the grave, Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J., Thursday, March 29, at 2 P. M.

ISAACS.—March 25, Gertrude Isaacs, (Kitty,) beloved wife of Morris and dear mother of Mrs. Phillip Goldstein and grandmother of Miriam Levbarg and Edith Goldstein. Funeral from her late residence, 213 East 87th St., Tuesday, March 27, 10:30 A. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Council of Jewish Women, Daughters of Israel, and Woman's Suffrage Party respectfully invited. Kindly omit flowers.

JACKMAN.—On March 26, 1917, John, beloved husband of the late Margaret Jackman, (nee Silue,) and father of Peter and John F. Jackman, at his residence, 945 Amsterdam Av. Funeral on Thursday at 10:15 A. M., from his late residence. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St., at 10:30. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, March 24, 1917, at his residence, 153 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, John G. Johnson, M. D. Services Tuesday afternoon, March 27, at 2:30 o'clock.

JOSEPH.—On March 23, Susan Phyllis, daughter of John Arthur, Jr., and Gertrude Scholla Joseph, in her 14th month.

KAVANAGH.—Mary A., widow of the late William J. Kavanagh, at Cedarhurst, L. I., on March 26, in her 86th year. Funeral services at St. Joachim's Church, Cedarhurst, L. I., Thursday, March 29, 10:30 A. M.

KIRBY.—Suddenly, at his home, 169 Montclair Av., Montclair, N. J., on March 26, 1917, Arthur Martin Kirby. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KISSAM.—On March 25, 1917, Josephine C. Kissam, daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin F. Kissam, U. S. N., and Harriet J. Miller. Funeral from St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, on Wednesday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

KURZMAN.—On March 25, at his residence, The Belnord, in his 53d year, Michael, beloved father of Samuel, Zacharias, Charles C., Julius C., Rose, and Mamie Magee. Funeral private.

LEWIS.—Theresa. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, Campbell Building, Tuesday, 10 o'clock.

LORENZ.—On Sunday morning, March 25, 1917, Etta Hott Lorenz, beloved wife of the Rev. Daniel E. Lorenz. Funeral services at the family residence, 485 Central Park West, on Tuesday, March 27, at 2 P. M.

McCUTCHEON.—Suddenly, of appendicitis, on March 26, 1917, in New York City, Theodora Nye, eldest child of Frances Nye and the late James McCutcheon of Greenwich, Conn., aged 35 years. Funeral services will be held in Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, March 28, 1917, at 3 P. M. Autos will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot 2:04 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

MASTERTON.—On March 25, 1917, John Morison Masterton, in his 81st year. Services at his late residence, 38 Rich Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Wednesday, March 28, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

MILLAR.—On Sunday evening, March 25, at his residence, 471 80th St., Brooklyn, Peter Millar, in the 69th year of his age. Funeral services Tuesday, 8:30 P. M.

MILLER.—At Maplewood, N. J., on March 25, 1917, William G. Miller, aged 59 years. Funeral services at his residence, 14 Mountain Avenue, Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Interment at Catskill, N. Y.

MITCHILL.—Suddenly, on March 26, Carrie Loane, wife of William H. Mitchill, in her 55th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 35 St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, March 28, at 3:30 P. M.

MOXON.—Mary A., on March 26, beloved wife of George C. Moxon, 68 Montague St., Brooklyn. Solemn requiem mass 9:30 A. M. Thursday, St. Charles Borromeo Roman Catholic Church. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

O'KEEFE.—On Monday, March 26, 1917, Rose, widow of James O'Keefe and mother of Justice George J. O'Keefe. Funeral from her late home, 534 1st St., on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 8th Av. and Carroll St., Brooklyn, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered. Kindly omit flowers.

ONDERDONK.—Suddenly, in Ramsey, N. J., Andrew J. Onderdonk, aged 57 years. Burial at Roslyn, L. I., Wednesday, March 28, 1917, at 1 P. M.

PARKER.—On Monday, March 26, 1917, Charles Joel Parker, aged 68, beloved husband of Allda M. Parker and son of the late Governor Joel Parker. Funeral from home, Manasquan, N. J., Thursday, March 29, at 2:30 o'clock.

SANFORD.—On Saturday, March 24, at Saugatuck, Conn., Philip Gerard Sanford, aged 71 years. Funeral services at his late residence, Tuesday, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Wednesday, in Milltown Cemetery, Putnam County, N. Y.

SAUNDERS.—At her residence, 591 Washington Av., West Haven, Conn., on Monday, March 26, 1917, Martha M., widow of Charles A. Saunders. Funeral private. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

SEYMOUR.—Charlotte Sanford, (second,) daughter of Origen S. Seymour and Frances Lord Seymour, on March 26, in the sixth year of her age, at New York City.

SMITH.—On Sunday, March 25, 1917, in her 84th year, Isabella N. Treichel Smith, widow of George W. P. Smith of Baltimore, Md. Services will be held at her late residence, 428 East 20th St., on Tuesday, March 27, 1917, at 5 o'clock P. M., and at St. Luke's Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, March 28, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

STEININGER.—John B., on March 25, at his residence, 1,551 East 15th St., Brooklyn, in his 52d year, retired Lieutenant of New York Fire Department. He is survived by his widow, Mary E., and his son, John B., and daughter, Mrs. Fred Whitcomb, and a brother, William, and one sister, Mrs. William E. Weatherly. Solemn requiem mass at St. Brendan's Roman Catholic Church on Wednesday, March 28, 10 A. M. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers. New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

STERN.—At Columbus Hospital, Chicago, Ill., Herman, beloved husband of the late Amelia Traub Stern, and beloved brother of Mrs. M. C. Meltzer, Mrs. P. Lipschuetz, Mrs. Albert I. Jalkut, Reba, and Matilda Stern. Interment at Union Fields Cemetery, Tuesday, March 27, at 10:30 A. M.

STEVENS.—Matilda L., beloved wife of Elmer E. Stevens, suddenly, at 57 East 177th St. Funeral service Tuesday evening, March 27, at 8 o'clock.

STICKNEY.—Anna, wife of William H. Stickney and daughter of the late Henry S. and Emma S. Howe, at her residence, 2,247 River Av., on March 26, 1917, in her 29th year. Funeral private.

STOVER.—On Sunday, March 25, 1917, Constance P. C., widow of Anton Stover, (landscape painter,) in her 81st year, at her residence, 375 Edgecombe Av., N. Y. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

TUCK.—At his residence, 137 West 106th St., New York City, March 26, Henry Masterton, in his 53d year. Funeral services at St. Michael's P. E. Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, March 28, 12 o'clock noon. Interment private.

UNDERWOOD.—On Monday, March 26, 1917, George B. Underwood, son of the late Amos L. and Almira Brown Underwood, in his 80th year. Funeral private. Utica (N. Y.) papers please copy.

WATERMAN

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$13,000	Jan. 15	1928
5,000	"	1936
15,000	"	1942
15,000	"	1946
10,000	"	1948
15,000	"	1950
10,000	"	1952
15,000	"	1954
10,000	"	1056
7,000	"	1957

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline, Railroad Issues Losing Much of Last Week's Gain.

Stocks sold down rather easily yesterday with supplies apparently coming in large part from sources within the Street. The movement, which was not pronounced in early dealings, gained headway in the afternoon, and at the close net declines among the more active issues were extensive enough to qualify the session for a place on the list of the month's genuine reactionary days. Leading stocks stood when business closed from 2 to more than 3 points under the final quotations of Saturday.

A not unnatural development of the day's retreat was the weakness of particular railroad stocks. Following the application for increased freight rates last week, some of the carriers' shares rose with more vigor than they had displayed in a number of weeks, with the result that profit-taking and operations on the short side were attracted, and these elements came into play rapidly when the price list began to display a wavering tendency. Canadian Pacific's net gain of more than 12 points last week was reduced by 4 points and over, while Union Pacific and Reading receded a distance in excess of 3 points and weakness was fairly pronounced in other quarters.

Steel, Crucible Steel, Bethlehem Class B, and the copper issues declined with a steadiness in late operations that indicated the active hand of the short seller. These are stocks for which the public a few days ago seemed to display partiality, and it was probable that the professional traders found that the rise of the last fortnight had made them susceptible to attack. The public was reported from commission house quarters to have little interest in the day's transactions.

The market found in developments at home and abroad little new material for consideration from a marketwise point of view. The calling of additional militia regiments into service was only another indication of the country's preparation for a possible conflict, for which Wall Street has done considerable preparation on its own account. Dispatches from foreign cities indicating that German agents were busy fomenting trouble at home for the new Russian Government attracted attention, but could not be labeled a condition entirely unforeseen, and this attitude on the part of the followers of security prices was evident in discussions heard in bank and brokerage offices.

Another shipment of gold, amounting to $5,000,000, was received from Ottawa. Presumably, the British Treasury is not going to relax its watchful oversight of the money and exchange situation in the period before Congress decides about the steps to be taken in the further financing of the war. The discussion of a big "drawing account" for the Allies in the United States Treasury has probably attracted considerable attention across the sea, as have the tentative plans for financing our own preparedness plans, but time will be required to work out definite decisions, and in the meantime gold shipments continue potent as a basis for credit. The successful distribution of the $100,000,000 French loan, offered last week, was indicated by notice sent to participants in the underwriting syndicate that they were relieved from obligation incident to the transaction.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½ Last 2
Low	2 Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	3¼ Sixty days 3¼
Ninety days	3¾ Ninety days 4
Four months	3½@4 Four months 4 @4¼
Five months	3½@4 Five months 4 @4¼
Six months	3¾@4 Six months 4 @4¼
One year	4¼@4½ One year 4½@4¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2¾@2½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@3¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 3¾@3¼
4 to 6 months 4 @4¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 4¼@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅜	+.0001¾
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.84¾	—.00¼
Cables	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	—.00⅜
Marks—				
Demand	68.87½	68.87½	68.87½	—.12½
Cables	68.93¾	68.93¾	68.93¾	—.18¾

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cable.
London	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
5.1823 Paris	5.84¾	5.83¾
95.28 Berlin	68.93¾	68.93¾
20.26 Austria	11.83	11.87
China—		
Hongkong	55.75	55.85
Peking	55.00	55.12½
Shanghai	80.00	80.12½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.00
40.10 Holland	*40.43¾	*40.50
52.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.77½	7.76¾
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	50.12½	50.25
51.35 Russia	28.40	28.50
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.85	28.95
Stockholm	29.65	29.75
Christiania	29.60	29.70
19.205 Spain	21.30	21.45
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.50	43.62½
32.44 Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.04¾	5.03⅛

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69¾	$4.71	$4.69
*Less ⅛.			

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $346,651,822; balance, $27,373,568; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $837,255; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $10,757,757.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.875@$4.6875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 35¾d, unchanged; in New York, 71¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 55¾c.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

War News Creates a Good Impression Among the Traders.

LONDON, March 26.—The war news gave the stock market a generally cheerful tone today. Interest centred in the dealings in the new 5 per cent. war loan, which commenced at 95⅝, changed hands freely down to 94⅞, and closed at 95. The market otherwise was quiet. Rubber stocks continued active and firm. Brazilians improved further, and shipping shares were steady, while business in Kaffirs showed signs of reviving. American securities were neglected.

Money was plentiful. Discount rates were quiet pending the actual issue of tenders for Treasury bills.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 26.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 82 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 25 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	847,088	506,745	537,720
Year to date	45,988,843	41,871,599	15,902,850

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16⅜	17	100	Advance Rumely	17	17	17	17	—⅛
67½	69	500	Ajax Rubber	69	69	69	69	+⅝
9¼	9⅜	14,500	Alaska Gold Mines	8⅝	9⅞	8⅝	9⅜	+⅝
7¾	8	7,200	Alaska Juneau	7	8⅛	7	8	+⅛
29	29¾	3,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29	30¼	28⅝	29	—⅝
86½	87	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	86¼	86½	86¼	86½	..
80	90	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	91	91	90	90	—1
92⅝	93¼	7,000	Am. Beet Sugar	92½	93	92¼	92¾	..
..	105⅞	40	Am. Brake S. & F	102	102	102	102	..
47⅜	48	10,400	Am. Can	48¼	49½	47¼	47⅞	—⅝
106½	107¼	200	Am. Can pf	106½	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞	—⅛
69½	69¾	7,100	Am. Car & Fdry	70	71¼	69¼	69⅞	—⅛
43	44	100	Am. Cotton	44	44	44	44	..
115	120	200	Am. Express	120	120	119	119	+2½
14⅜	15	500	Am. H. & Leather	15	15	15	15	—⅜
68	68½	1,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	70	70	68½	68½	—2⅜
110¾	20⅞	700	Am. Linseed	20¼	20¼	20	20	—⅜
52⅞	53½	100	Am. Linseed pf	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+1⅛
71½	72	11,800	Am. Locomotive	73⅛	74	71⅞	71¾	—1⅛
14½	15½	1,200	Am. Malt	15	15	13½	15	+2½
15	15¼	12,100	Am.Malt cfs. of dep	13¼	15⅞	13½	13¾	+2⅜
60⅞	61	7,800	Am.Malt pf.cfs.of d	57½	63	57½	60⅜	—⅜
104½	104⅝	18,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	106¾	106¾	104¾	104¾	—2⅞
118	114	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	118½	118½	113½	113½	+ ½
62	63	600	Am. Steel F'dries	64	64	63½	63⅝	+ ⅛
111¼	111⅝	700	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅞	112¼	111¼	112¼	+ ⅛
118	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119	119	119	..
127¼	127⅝	600	Am. Tel. & Tel	127⅝	127⅝	127¼	127¼	—⅛
212½	217	200	Am. Tobacco	212⅜	212⅜	212⅜	212⅜	—5⅛
50⅞	50½	900	Am. Woolen	50½	50⅞	50¼	50⅝	—⅛
97⅞	98½	200	Am. Woolen pf	97⅞	98	97⅞	98	+ ⅛
50⅜	52	900	Am. Writing P. pf	50¾	50¾	51	50¾	—1⅞
35½	36½	2,000	Am. Zinc L. & S	37	37	35¼	36½	—½
67	70	500	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	70	70	68	68	—2
83½	83⅝	18,800	Anaconda Copper	85⅞	85⅞	83¾	83⅝	—1⅞
10	20	100	Asso. Dry Goods	17	17	17	17	—1½
104	104¾	3,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	105¼	105⅜	104	104	—1¾
99	99¼	100	Atch., T. & S. F. p. f	99	99	99	99	..
15¼	16	900	At., Birm. & Atl	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅝
112⅝	113	5,900	At. Gulf & West I	116	116	112½	112⅝	—1⅝
58⅝	59	40,900	Baldwin Loco	61¾	63¼	58⅝	59	—1½
79½	80	3,400	Baltimore & Ohio	82	82	80	80	—2
109	110	400	Barrett Co	109⅞	110	109⅜	109⅜	+ ⅛
..	..	2,400	Barret Cot. rights	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
..	..	591	Barrett pf. rights	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
1¼	1⅛	1,000	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
142¼	145	800	Bethlehem Steel	146	146	144	144	—1
133½	134	12,100	Beth. S.class B t.cfs.	138	138¼	133¼	133¼	—4½
68	69¼	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	69¾	69¾	68⅝	68¾	—1½
9¾	10½	500	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
115	116	400	Burns Brothers	117	117	115	115	—2
45½	45⅞	1,000	Butte & Superior	46⅞	46⅞	45¾	45¾	—1½
23½	24	400	California Petrol	24	24	23½	23½	—1½
52½	53	200	California Pet. pf	54	54	54	54	—1
161¾	162	5,600	Canadian Pacific	165½	165½	161¾	161¾	—4½
91⅝	92	17,000	Central Leather Co	95¾	95⅝	91⅝	91⅞	—2⅞
113⅜	115½	100	Central Leather pf	113½	113½	113½	113⅝	—1½
38	38⅜	600	Cerro de Pasco	38⅜	38⅜	38	38	—1
60⅛	60½	3,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	62⅜	62⅜	60¼	60¼	—2
17	19	800	Chicago & Alton	19½	19½	18½	19	+1½
12	12¾	200	Chi. Great Western	13	13	12¾	12¾	—¼
35½	36	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36½	36½	36	36	—1
83¼	83½	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	85½	85½	82½	83½	—1½
117½	118	900	Chi. & Northwest	119¾	119¾	117½	117½	—2
38⅛	38½	2,400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs.of inst.pd.	39	39½	38¾	38⅛	—⅛
24¾	24⅞	1,100	Chile Copper	25	25	24¾	24¾	—⅛
57½	57¾	4,800	Chino Copper	59¼	59¼	57½	57⅝	—1¼
45½	49	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
70	71	100	Cluett, Peabody	71	71	71	71	+1
51¼	51⅝	5,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	53	53¾	51½	51½	—1¼
26½	27	200	Col. & Southern	27	27½	27	27½	—⅛
43⅞	44½	15,100	Columbia Gas & El	44½	45¾	43¾	44	—⅛
110½	113¼	100	Consolidated Coal	113	113	113	113	+7
119¾	121	200	Consolidated Gas	120½	120½	120	120	..
18	18½	300	Con. Int. Cal. Min	18¼	18¼	18	18	—1¾
91⅞	92	800	Continental Can	91⅞	92⅜	91⅞	91⅞	+1½
26¼	26¾	16,900	Corn Products Ref	26¼	26¾	24⅞	25	—1
107½	108	1,800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	108	108¼	107⅝	108	—¼
67¼	68	22,000	Crucible Steel	72	72⅜	67⅞	68¼	—3⅜
43½	43⅝	9,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	45¼	45¾	43¾	43⅝	—2⅜
90	91	500	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	90½	91	90½	90½	—⅜
190	195	300	Cuba-Am. Sugar	195	195	190	190	—1
98	99	200	Deere & Co. pf	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	—¼
225	235	200	Del., Lack. & West	235	235	235	235	—8
..	33½	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	36	36	34	34	—2
132	134	100	Detroit Edison Co	134½	134½	134½	134½	..
132	134	80	Do., odd lot	134½	134½	135	133	..
115	118	800	Detroit United Ry	116	116	116	116	—1
..	20⅝	800	Distillers' Secur	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
..	19	100	Dome Mines	18½	18½	18½	18½	—¼
65	69	100	Driggs-Seabury	65½	65½	65½	65½	—2½
29⅝	29½	14,700	Erie	31	31	29¼	29⅜	—1⅝
41½	41⅝	1,100	Erie 1st pf	43¼	43¼	41¾	41¾	—1¾
33½	34	100	Erie 2d pf	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	—1½
165	168	200	General Electric	166	166	166	166	—1⅝
118	115¾	2,800	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	120	120	118	118	—1½
55⅜	56	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅜	—⅜
86	88	100	Granby Consol	87	87	87	87	..
114⅜	115	1,200	Great Northern pf	115¼	115¼	114⅞	115	—⅜
84½	84½	1,700	G. N. ctfs.for o. p	85¾	85⅞	84¾	84½	—1¼
42¾	44	200	Greene-Cananea	42½	42½	42¼	42¾	—½
117	128	100	Gulf States Steel	125	125	123	123	—5
104½	105¼	900	Illinois Central	105¾	105¾	104¾	104¾	—¾
69¾	70	8,000	Inspiration Copper	61⅜	61⅜	60⅝	60⅞	—1⅛
13¼	13⅜	700	Interboro Consol	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
116	119½	300	Int. Harvester, N.J	116	116	116	116	—3¼
33½	33⅞	34,800	Int. Mer. Marine	34½	35¼	33¼	33⅝	—1⅛
89¾	90	47,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	93¼	93¼	89⅝	89⅝	—3⅝
44	44½	10,600	Int. Nickel	44¾	45	44	44½	—⅝
43	45½	400	Int. Paper	43⅝	43⅝	42¼	42¼	—⅝
102	105	800	Int. Paper pf	105	105	103	105	+3
99	104	100	Do., ctfs. of dep	99	99	99	99	—1
23	23½	100	Kansas City South	24	24	24	24	—⅛
63	63½	1,000	Kelly Spring. Tire	63½	63½	63	63	—⅝
46	46¾	8,100	Kennecott Copper	47¾	47¾	46	46	—1¼
83½	86	2,100	Lackawanna Steel	85¾	87	85¼	85½	—1⅝
40	43	300	Lake Erie & W. pf	44	44	42	42	—½
74	74½	1,800	Lehigh Valley	72½	72½	71	71	—½
43	43¾	600	Long Island	43	48	43	43	—5
200	215	100	Lorillard, (P.) Co	210	210	210	210	—5
127½	128½	100	Louis. & Nash	128¼	128½	128¼	128½	+ ¼
85½	88	200	Mackay Cos	86	86	86	86	—¼
52¼	52½	800	Maxwell Motors	53	53	52¾	52¾	—1¼
68¾	71	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	68	68	68	68	—1
33	33½	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	—½
64	65	200	May Dept. Stores	64½	64½	64½	64½	—1
90	91	6,400	Mexican Petroleum	93	93½	90½	91¼	—2¾
41	41⅞	2,100	Miami Copper	41½	41½	41	41	..
113	126	2	Michigan Central	120	120	120	120	..
22	23	900	Minn. & St. L. new	23½	23½	22¼	22¼	—1¼
8½	8¾	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¼	—1
16¾	17¼	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
30½	31	3,800	Mo. Pacific w. i	31¾	31¾	30¾	30¾	—⅜
57	57½	200	Mo. Pacific 1st pf	57	57	57	57	..
123¼	130	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	125	125	125	125	+1
34½	35	4,400	Nat. Enam. & St	35⅞	36	34¾	34¾	—⅛
61¾	61½	1,300	National Lead	62¾	62¾	61½	61½	—⅛
112	113½	100	National Lead pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	—⅛
24	24¼	800	Nevada Con. Cop	24¼	24¾	24	24	—⅛
97⅜	98	2,400	N. Y. Central	100	100	97⅜	97⅜	—2
45	45¼	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	45¾	45¾	45	45	—⅛
24	24⅞	2,800	N.Y., Ont. & West	25⅞	25⅞	24¾	24¾	—1¼
188¾	189	2,800	Norfolk & Western	188¾	188¾	180	180	—8½
68½	70	100	North American	68½	68½	68½	68½	—1½
107½	108	2,400	Northern Pacific	107½	107½	106	106	—1⅝
129⅜	131	27,000	Ohio Cities Gas	125	134	124½	130	+6½
51⅝	51⅝	200	Ohio Fuel Supply	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+⅝
5⅞	6	2,600	Ontario Mining	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6	+⅛
23¼	23¼	1,300	Pacific Mail	25	25	23¼	23½	—2¼
94¼	95	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94½	—⅝
54¾	54¾	2,200	Penn. R. R	54¾	54¾	54½	54½	—⅝
92	93	200	People's Gas, Chi	92¼	92¼	92	92	—1
20	20	100	Père Marquette w. i	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	—¼
26¼	26¾	100	Philadelphia Co	26¾	26¾	24⅞	25	—1
108	108¼	1,800	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	108	108¼	107¾	108	—¼
72	72⅜	67,700	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼	—3⅜
45¼	45¾	9,800	Pressed Steel Car	45¾	45¾	43¾	43¾	—2¼
90¼	91	500	Pressed Steel C. pf	90½	91	90½	90½	—⅜
105	105	300	Pullman Co	105	105	105	105	+1
161½	161¾	200	Quicksilver	21	22	21	21¾	—⅛
2	3	100	Quicksilver pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
54	54¼	1,000	Railway Steel Sp	54	54¼	52	52	—2¼
30¼	30¾	15,400	Ray Con. Copper	30¼	30¾	29¼	29¼	—½
100½	101	31,400	Reading	100½	101	98	98	—3½
42½	42¾	100	Reading 1st pf	42½	42¾	42¼	42¾	—¼
84⅜	84⅝	7,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	84⅜	84⅝	82	82½	—2½
102½	102¾	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102½	102¾	102¼	102¾	—⅛
64½	64½	400	Royal Dutch N. Y	64½	64½	64¼	64½	..
21⅜	21⅝	100	St. Joseph & San F	21⅜	21¾	20¾	20¾	—¾
27	27½	100	St. Louis Southw	27½	27½	27¼	27½	+½
57⅜	57⅝	200	Saxon Motor	57⅜	57⅝	57⅛	57½	+ ⅛
15	15	100	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	14	14	—1½
191	191	1,200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	191	191	191	191	—1½
29	29	600	Shattuck-Arizona	29	29	28¼	28⅞	..
73	73	2,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	73	73	71¾	71¾	—⅞
97	97	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	97	97	97	97	..
98¼	98¼	6,700	Southern Pacific	98¼	98¼	96¼	96¾	—2
30⅜	30⅜	13,000	Southern Railway	30⅜	30⅜	29¼	29¼	—1
61	61	650	Southern Ry. pf	61	61	60	60	—1
102¼	103	700	Studebaker Co	102¼	103	102¼	102¼	—1⅝
44¼	44¼	100	Stutz Motor	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	—¾
227½	227½	400	Texas Co	227½	227½	226¼	226½	—3½
230	230	100	Tex.Co.sub.rcts. f p	230	230	230	230	—1½
17¼	17¼	100	Texas & Pacific	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	—¼
41	41⅛	600	Third Avenue	41	41⅛	40	40	—1
72½	72½	2,200	Tobacco Products	57½	57½	56¼	56¾	—¾
102	102	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	102	102	102	102	—1½
46¼	46¼	400	Transue & Wms	46¼	46¼	46	46	..
98	98	100	Twin City R. T	98	98	98	98	—1¼
143⅜	143⅜	10,400	Union Pacific	143⅜	143⅜	140¾	140¾	—3½
46	48¼	600	United Alloy Steel	46	48¼	45⅝	45⅝	—⅝
101½	101⅝	900	United Cigar Stores	101½	101⅝	100¼	100¼	—1¼
75½	76¼	100	United Drug	75½	76¼	75¼	75¼	—¾
144½	144½	2,200	United Fruit	144½	144½	141	141	—4
21½	21¾	800	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21½	21¾	21	21	—1
59	59¼	300	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	59	59¼	59	59	—1
127	127	8,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	127	127	125¾	125¾	—3½
50½	50½	100	U. S. Rubber	50½	50½	50½	50½	—¼
62¼	62¼	1,100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	62¼	62¼	61	61	—2
116½	116¾	181,600	U. S. Steel	116½	116¾	114½	114½	—2⅜
118	118¼	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	118	118¼	118	118¼	+ ⅛
112¾	112¾	12,200	Utah Copper	112¾	112¾	110¾	111¼	—1⅞
20⅜	22¼	2,900	Utah Securities	20⅜	22¼	20⅜	21¾	+ ⅞
42	42	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	42	42	42	42	—1
71	71¼	2,400	Va. Iron, Coal & C	71	71¼	69	69	—1½
18	18	1,100	Wabash	18	18	12¾	13	..
52½	52½	5,200	Wabash pf. A	52½	52½	51¾	51¾	—1¼
27	27	2,400	Wabash pf. B	27	27	26	26	—¾
22⅜	22⅜	1,000	Western Maryland	22⅜	22⅜	21	21	—1½
96	97¼	200	Western Union Tel	97½	97½	96¼	96¼	—1⅝
52⅝	53	4,600	Westingh. E. & M	52⅞	58	51¾	51¾	—1⅝
17½	17⅝	1,400	Wheeling & L. E	18¼	18¼	17½	17½	—¾
39	40	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	—¾
49	50	300	White Motors	49¾	49¾	49½	49½	—¼
70	71	7,000	Wilson & Co	74	74¼	70	70	—3½
83¼	83½	1,000	Willys-Overland	84	84	83¼	83¼	—¼

BRITAIN SENDS MORE GOLD.

$5,000,000 Received from Ottawa Deposited in Assay Office.

J. P. Morgan & Co. received from Ottawa yesterday $5,000,000 in gold for account of the British Treasury. The metal was deposited at the Assay Office, making the total of imports from all sources for the year $235,700,000. It is expected that further consignments will be entered either here or at Philadelphia shortly.

Talk of a vast new credit for the Allies, or the establishment of a drawing account for them at Washington has not evidently influenced the British Government to change its means of financing the war. Gold shipments tend to keep money rates easy and at the same time they stabilize exchange rates. Before new credits are arranged, it is expected, gold will be shipped from Canada as fast as the financial experts of Great Britain think it necessary.

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DECLINE IN COTTON

Sharp Reaction Results in a Net Loss of 8 to 20 Points —Opening Is Steady.

The cotton market yesterday was unsettled, and early advances in quotations were followed by sharp reactions. Local traders were inclined to attribute the irregular fluctuations to evening up of accounts pending a more settled political situation which may develop after the meeting of Congress early next month. Old-crop months made new high ground for the movement during the early trading, with May selling at 19.11c. The decline carried that position off to 18.85c, and the close was barely steady at practically the low point of the day, showing a net loss of 8 to 20 points.

New-crop positions were relatively easy. A good proportion of recent fresh buying for long account has gone into the late months, so that liquidation in them was proportionately active, while buyers were also influenced by prospects for better weather in the Eastern belt. Selling of the old-crop months was restricted by further shipments from local stock and the appearance of buying orders in the hands of spot house brokers on declines.

The opening was steady at an advance of 6 to 8 points, but the market soon eased off several points and then firmed up on Liverpool buying, a renewed demand from spot houses, and Wall Street support. Old-crop deliveries sold 14 to 17 points net higher during the early trading, while the new crop worked about 8 to 9 points above Saturday's close. Demand then tapered off and the market turned easier, becoming more active and unsettled in the afternoon.

Political news from Russia was considered less favorable, especially in view of cable advices from Liverpool which reported unsettled market conditions there owing to political affairs. There was some discussion as to just how this country would be affected by a formal declaration of war with Germany. No change was reported in ocean freight rates for prompt shipment.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat'd'y
April	....	....	....	18.90 Bid	19.00
May	19.02	19.11	18.85	18.85@18.86	18.97
June	....	....	....	18.80 Bid	18.92
July	18.87	18.97	18.71	18.72@18.74	18.80
Aug.	18.82	18.92	18.69	18.69 Bid	18.79
Sept.	18.68	18.68	18.63	18.36 Bid	18.53
Oct.	18.50	18.51	18.21	18.22@18.24	18.42
Nov.	....	....	....	18.24 Bid	18.43
Dec.	18.55	18.58	18.31	18.31@18.32	18.49
Jan.	18.58	18.58	18.40	18.32@18.34	18.50

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 19.20c. for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 18.75; Savannah, 19.25c; Augusta, 19.50c; Galveston, 19c; Memphis, 18.75c; Houston, 18.80c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 300; American, 4,000. Imports, 14,000; American, 10,000; Middling upland, 12.58d. Futures opened steady, 9 to 13 points higher. Closed steady at a net advance of 15 to 25 points. March-April, 12.17; May-June, 12.05; July-August, 11.93; October-November, 11.57; January-February, 11.48.

Manchester: Yarns hardening; cloths quiet and firm.

Yesterday's port receipts were 14,032 bales, compared with 13,881 last year. Stocks total, 1,240,083. The day's exports were 9,506 making 4,266,752 so far this season.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The crop scare in the Southwest continued yesterday long enough to advance new crop positions 3¾c per bushel, but failed to sustain the market permanently, and in the afternoon, under heavy realizing, most of the advance was wiped out, May closing ⅝c net lower and new crops ¼@1¼c net higher. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,168,000 bushels and no export business was reported. Cash wheat here was irregular, with No. 2 hard quoted at $2.19; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.81; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.27½, all free on board, New York.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.93¼	$1.90½	$1.90½	$1.91	$1.09¾
July	1.90¾	1.83½	1.83¾	1.85	1.07¾
September	1.82	1.49½	1.50¼	1.48¾	1.06¼

CORN.

The corn market shared the early wheat strength to the extent of an advance of 1½c per bushel, which resulted in new high records for the futures market. May sold at $1.17½, but a good deal of realizing was encountered on such an upturn, and after midday a good part of the advance was lost, final prices being unchanged to ½c net higher. The visible supply showed a decrease of 378,000 bushels. The cash market here was steady at $1.30 for No. 2 yellow, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.17¼	$1.15¾	$1.16	$1.16	71¾
July	1.15½	1.14⅜	1.14¾	1.14¼	74⅝
Sept.	1.14	1.12⅝	1.13	1.12½	74½

OATS.

The strength of cash markets, together with advances in other grains, caused a rise of ½c in oats after the opening, but it was not sustained, owing to the heavy realizing and final figures showed ⅛c to ¼c net loss. The decrease of 1,221,000 bushels in the visible was considered liberal, but on the other hand Western receipts were larger with cash demand less active. Locally cash oats eased off, standard being quoted at 76c; No. 2 white, 76½c; No. 3 white, 75c to 76c; No. 4 white, 74½c; fancy clipped white, 78c to 81c; ordinary clipped white, 76c to 78c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	61⅞	60¼	60¾	61¼	43¼
July	53⅝	51¾	51¾	53¼	45¼
September	53½	52¼	52⅝	52¾	40

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was rather quiet, with a narrow range of prices and the undertone easy on account of liberal Western receipts, aggregating 140,000 at all points. There was a less active cash demand and the early strength in grain failed to arouse any important speculative support. Receipts at Chicago were 45,000 hogs, with 18,000 expected on Tuesday. Kansas City had 9,000 and Omaha 9,800 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	19.12	19.32	19.85	19.90	11.50
July	19.95	19.87	19.87	19.92	11.75
Ribs—					
May	18.10	18.02	18.07	18.12	12.05
July	18.27	18.15	18.22	18.27	12.22
Pork—					
May	34.55	34.55	34.55	34.60	22.95
July	33.60	33.60	33.60	33.60	22.82

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firmer, in sympathy with the strength of crude, which was quoted at 92 cents in the Southeast. The early advance, however, brought out selling which was influenced by the poor showing of hog products, and in the afternoon part of the upturn was lost, final prices being unchanged to 7 points net higher. Tenders were 1,000 barrels, making 82,200 to date. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			13.60@14.00	13.70
March	13.85	13.85	13.86@13.90	13.79
April	13.90	13.86	13.87@13.89	13.83
May	13.93	13.88	13.91@13.92	13.88
June	....	....	13.85@13.91	13.84
July	13.92	13.84	13.87@13.88	13.87
August	13.90	13.83	13.84@13.85	13.84
September	13.88	13.82	13.83@13.85	13.81
October	13.85	13.81	13.36@13.38	13.28

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market was nervous and after opening unchanged to an advance of 5 points, trading became active and with a good demand from local trade houses and outside speculative interests values sharply advanced, at one time September breaking through 5.00c or about 10 points above the close of Saturday. Profit-taking sent prices back to about the opening level in the early afternoon, but renewed buying set in again, prices closing close to the best point of the day, or 1 to 9 points net higher, with sales for the day 37,000 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.84	4.79	4.83@4.85	4.74
April	4.76	4.73	4.75@4.77	4.74
May	4.79	4.79	4.83@4.84	4.79
June	4.88	4.83	4.86@4.88	4.83
July	4.96	4.89	4.90@4.91	4.86
August	4.93	4.92	4.92@4.94	4.89
September	5.00	4.94	4.94@4.95	4.91
October	....	....	4.88@4.90	4.88
November	4.85	4.85	4.85@4.86	4.76
December	4.71	4.66	4.70@4.71	4.64
January	....	....	4.60@4.65	4.54

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged with a good demand reported, although refiners are still limiting business. Prices were unchanged at 7.00 to 7.50 for fine granulated. Raw sugar closed firm, with offerings of Cubas at 4¾c, cost freight withdrawn. A local refiner bought 25,000 bags Porto Rico raw sugar at 5.52c cost, insurance and freight, for April clearance. There was a sale of 14,500 bags Cubas, prompt and March shipment, at 4¾c, cost and freight basis, and also a lot of 6,800 bags Cubas, same shipment and price. There was less pressure to sell at the close and April Cubas were available at 4⅝c cost and freight. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.01c; Molasses, 4.77c; cost and freight, 4¼c.

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in the coffee market yesterday. Selling was less active than it was last week, but very little support was in evidence, and the market closed at the low point of the day, showing a net loss of 3@7 points. Sales were reported of about 39,500 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	7.45	7.45	7.52@7.55	7.55
April	....	....	7.54@7.56	7.59
May	7.60	7.55	7.56@7.57	7.62
June	....	....	7.63@7.64	7.68
July	7.76	7.71	7.70@7.72	7.76
August	....	....	7.77@7.78	7.83
September	7.90	7.83	7.83@7.84	7.90
October	....	....	7.89@7.90	7.95
November	....	....	7.95@7.96	8.01
December	8.08	8.00	8.00@8.01	8.07
January	....	....	8.06@8.07	8.13
February	....	....	8.12@8.13	8.19

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,371 packages. Active trading and a higher and firm market for all grades. Receipts very moderate and advices indicate rather light shipments in transit, so that buyers are operating freely and stock is passing out of first hands promptly at the higher rates quoted. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 42½@43c; extras, (92 score,) 42c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39@41½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@38½c; thirds, 34½@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43@43½c; extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 39½@41½c; seconds, 36@39c; creamery, held, extras, 39c; firsts, 37½@38½c; seconds, 35½@37c; thirds, 34@35c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40½@41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 30@37c; renovated, extras, 33@33½c; firsts, 31½@32c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31½@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 20c; lower grades, 25@28½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28½@29c; No. 2, 28c; lower grades, 26½@27½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,774 cases. With continued light receipts, advices of moderate supplies in transit, light stocks on hand and prospect of large demands for the approaching Easter and Jewish Passover trades, the market is higher and closed strong, with a good demand, the higher grades showing most strength. Nearby eggs share in the advance, but for whites the outside quotations are a little extreme and reached only for exceptionally fine qualities. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 31c; storage packed, firsts, 30½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 30¼@30½c; firsts, 29½@30c; seconds and lower grades, 28¼@29c; dirties, 27¼@28½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26½@27½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35c; ordinary to good, 32@33c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 31@34c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 31@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 31@32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, first to extra firsts, 30@31c. Duck eggs, Baltimore, 42½@43c; Western and prime Southern, 40@42c; ordinary and far Southern, 36@40c. Goose eggs, $1.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1917.	Increase.
ANN ARBOR—		
Second week March	$40,963	*$12,975
From Jn. 1	494,259	*21,549
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—		
Third week March	295,374	46,324
CANADIAN NORTHERN—		
Third week March	749,100	170,100
July 1-Mar. 21	28,949,100	5,794,800
CANADIAN PACIFIC—		
Third week March	2,648,000	867,000
July 1-Mar. 21	101,602,000	14,078,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—		
Third week March	843,285	*60,556
Jan. 1-Mar. 21	10,430,502	*295,080
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—		
Third week March	158,638	2,544
July 1-Mar. 21	6,328,247	882,334
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—		
Third week March	528,000	96,000
From Jan 1	5,374,563	711,207
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—		
Third week March	1,054,639	87,406
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—		
Third week March	46,869	*2,156
From July 1	2,072,111	279,909
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—		
Third week March	673,899	54,134
Jan. 1-Mar. 21	8,380,530	1,486,074
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY—		
Third week March	285,000	43,000
MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY—		
Third week March	210,361	*22,000
From July 1	8,921,014	567,312
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—Lines East and West—		
Third week March	1,986,250	134,166
From July 1	74,202,307	8,596,987
WESTERN MARYLAND—		
Third week March	231,189	29,565
Jan. 1-March 21	2,659,023	360,328

*Decrease.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for February—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$11,591,806	$10,644,431	$8,956,291
Net aft. tax.	3,656,177	3,413,770	2,939,691
8 mo. gross	101,740,956	87,277,581	78,879,771
Net aft. tax.	35,823,927	28,473,291	24,640,622

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

Gross	870,450	961,794	657,570
Net aft. tax.	138,882	256,066	160,087
Sur. aft. chgs.	74,311	184,978	31,114
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28:			Decrease.
Gross op. rev.	1,908,459	1,945,596	40,137
Net aft. taxes	306,763	497,737	190,974
Sur. aft. chgs.	180,488	359,100	176,612

BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	11,110,685	9,576,393	8,450,723
Expenses	6,237,619	5,055,157	5,341,780
Net	4,858,066	4,821,236	3,108,943

DULUTH & IRON RANGE RAILROAD CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, gross income $3,384,380, an increasing of $392,107 over 1915. Surplus, after charges, $2,642,711. Dividends paid during 1916 amounted to $1,625,000.

Public Utilities.

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1917, earned gross, $34,789,636; operating expenses, taxes, and maintenance, $21,748,528, leaving net revenues of $13,046,114, which under the unification ordinance was divided, $7,827,668 to Chicago Railways Co. and $5,218,445 to the Chicago City Railways Co.

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. earnings reported to the Central States Electric Co. for February—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross earnings	*$565,154	*$442,996	$122,158
†Oper. exp. & taxes	440,878	219,334	221,544
Inc. over oper. exp. & taxes	124,275	223,660	99,383
Int. chgs., pf. stk. div. and amortiza'n of bond disc.	49,008	86,681	12,371
Depreciation	56,515	44,300	12,215
Applicable to com. stk. div.	18,757	142,729	123,971

12 months ended Feb. 28—

Gross earn.	*5,871,484	*4,487,766	883,717
†Oper. exp. & taxes	3,424,769	2,378,000	1,046,769
Inc. over oper. exp. & taxes	1,946,714	2,109,765	168,051
Int. chgs., pf. stk. div. and amortiza'n of bond disc.	483,029	427,307	55,722
Depreciation	587,191	548,777	11,586
Applicable to com. stk. div.	926,493	1,133,681	207,188

*Earnings subsequent to April 25, 1914, are subject to adjustment after decision in pending rate proceedings, the exact result of which cannot now be determined. †Increase in coal due to higher prices in current year was, for January, $157,800; February, $156,800; 2 months, $314,600.

STANDARD OIL CO. of Kansas for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916: Net earnings, $1,270,314.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT CO., a subsidiary of American Power & Light Co., for February, 1917—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$391,796	$350,100	$41,698
Net after tax.	186,548	175,278	11,270
12 mos. gross	4,272,373	3,842,804	429,469
Net after tax.	2,045,431	1,745,247	298,184

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

February gross	827,874	810,420	16,954
Net after tax.	250,515	284,380	*33,854
Sur. after chg.	114,903	161,025	*36,122
2 mos. gross	1,725,307	1,640,703	84,604
Net after tax.	536,287	674,453	*38,166
Sur. after chg.	251,312	292,157	*40,845

*Decrease.

For the first two weeks of March gross revenues of TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO. were $404,116, an increase of $23,706; and gross from Jan. 1, 1917, was $2,109,438, a gain of $106,653.

Unfilled orders of GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE, INC., as of March 14, totaled $17,587,399, as compared with $6,826,036 a month ago. Shipments during the period were slightly under $2,000,000, so that new business taken approximated $13,641,000.

MARCONI WIRELESS TELGRAPH CO. OF AMERICA for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross from op.	$862,501	$748,238	$114,263
Royalties	66,211	43,700	22,511
Net after royalties	736,290	704,537	91,753
Oper. expenses	558,357	620,475	37,882
Net from oper.	237,928	184,061	53,871
Inc. from inv.	98,107	104,932	*6,825
Reserves	76,151	111,678	*35,536
Surplus	259,888	177,316	82,572

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1917-'26	4	4¼	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.30
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½	4.60	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.70	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.62	4.38
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'28	4½	4.30	4.10
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'26	4½	4.35	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.75	4.50
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50	4.20
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½	4.75	4.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½	4.40	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.40	4.15
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.35	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.90	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½	4.55	4.35
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	4.70	4.45
Penn. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4	4.30	4.10
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½	5.10	4.70
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	6	4.75	4.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'27	4½	4.30	4.25
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½	4.60	4.40

LEHIGH MUST SELL SHIPS.

Court Upholds Commerce Board in Canal Act Ruling.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In the first case brought under the Panama Canal act, requiring railroads to dispose of their steamship interests, the Supreme Court today decided that the Lehigh Valley Railroad must relinquish its great lakes steamship transportation line, operating vessels between Buffalo and Chicago and Milwaukee.

The Interstate Commerce Commission orders denying the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's application to retain its great lakes line were upheld by the court. Decrees of the Eastern Pennsylvania Federal District Court dismissing the railroad's suit to enjoin the commission's orders were affirmed.

The court held that the Federal courts were without authority to review or disturb the commission's orders in the case. It did not directly pass upon the constitutionality of involved provisions of the Panama Canal act, but as the commission refused to allow the Lehigh Valley Railroad to retain its "lake lines," it must now dispose of them under penalty of violating the law.

The Lehigh Valley was the first railroad to appeal to the Supreme Court from Interstate Commerce Commission orders, made under the Panama Canal act of 1912, providing for dissolution of competing rail and water carriers. This law requires many railroads to dispose of their steamship interests.

Since 1881 the Lehigh Valley Railroad has operated steamers on the great lakes between Buffalo, the western terminus of its railroad line, and Chicago and Milwaukee. Its steamers were operated through the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, a New Jersey corporation owned by the railroad.

The railroad, the Interstate Commerce Commission found, competed for traffic with its steamship line. That the steamships were supplementary extensions, or "feeders," of its rail facilities was contended by the railroad, which insisted that its rail lines did not and could not compete for western traffic with the steamships.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The stock of the Wells Fargo Express Company has been placed on a quarterly dividend basis instead of a semi-annual basis, with the rate remaining at 6 per cent. a year.

The United States Public Service Company has sold to William P. Bonbright & Co. $2,750,000 first lien bonds, the proceeds of which in part will be used for the retirement of the $1,200,000 6 per cent. collateral lien notes which have been called for redemption on April 1.

The Wheeling Mold and Foundry Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. and an extra of 1 per cent.

Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Coal Company have been called to meet April 4 to take final action in carrying out the plans of readjustment, which provide for the Pittsburgh Coal Company of Pennsylvania taking over the present Pittsburgh Coal Company of New Jersey.

The General Cigar Company, Inc., has declared two quarterly dividends of 1 per cent. on the common stock, and also two dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock.

The American Type Founders Company has authorized issuance of $1,000,000 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due May 1, 1937. Holders of common stock of record March 20 have the right to subscribe to the new bonds at par to the extent of 25 per cent. of their holdings.

The Carbon Steel Company has declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on the first preferred stock, payable semi-annually.

The City of Lowell, Mass., has awarded $125,000 school and pavement 4 per cent. bonds to the Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Lowell for $101.059.

Brown Brothers and the Electric Bond and Share Company of New York and E. B. Smith of Philadelphia have purchased the Northern Central Company of Delaware, which controls a number of gas and electric companies.

Announcement was made yesterday of the formation of the firm of Roggenburg & Co., with offices at 52 Broadway. The partners are Milton and Harry Roggenburg, the former having been associated with Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and the latter with Arthur Lipper & Co.

A dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of the Commonwealth Light and Power Company.

Charles C. Bellows, manager of the investment department of George H. Burr & Co., has resigned to take charge of the Cleveland office of Merrill, Lynch & Co. Arthur S. Kleeman, sales manager of John Nickerson, Jr., will take Mr. Bellows's place with George H. Burr & Co.

R. P. Weigand, who has been connected with the textile trade in New York for the last six years, has joined the new business department of the Atlantic National Bank.

Lionelle Perera & Co. announce that they have sold about 10,000,000 lire in bonds of the new Italian war loan. Subscription books to the 5 per cent. bonds, which are offered at 90, will close on May 31.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen.Gov.Dis.		Dec. 15,'17	100⅝	100⅜	5.00
Argen. Gov.		May 15,'20	90½	100	6.00
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100	5.00
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅞	100⅜	4.60
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100⅛	4.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	99¾	5.20
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	96	98	5.83
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	97½	99	7.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	100	101	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102	106	4.80
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96¾	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99¾	
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	98¾	100½	4.88
Prov. of Que.	5	Feb., 1920	98½	100	5.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100	5.00
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Rep. of France.	5	1s. of 1916	$144	$147	
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	96	97	7.50
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'20	270	272	
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100½	4.75
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100½	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.10	
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.56	
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100¼	3.90	
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	98½	98⅝	4.70	
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	100	101	5.62½	
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101	102½	5.36	
Braz.L.&T.Co.	6	Nov., 1919	97¼	98¼	6.65	
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05	
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅝	98	4.45	
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅛	4.50	
Cu.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	101½	102	4.55	
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00	
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	99⅛	100½	4.80	
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	99¼	100	6.00	
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅞	102	5.64	
Driggs-Seab'y.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00	
Driggs-Seab'y.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00	
Driggs-Seab'y.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00	
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	99	100	5.00	
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr.,w.i.,1919	98¾	98¾	5.75	
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1918	98¼	99½	5.15	
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	99⅝	100	5.00	
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98¼	99½	5.15	
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100½	4.18	
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100¼	100⅝	4.20	
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.37	
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101¼	5.40	
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	100	100⅜	5.40	
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	100	6.00	
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅜	4.69	
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅝	100	4.50	
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	98	99¼	6.00	
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.60	
Penn. Co.	4½	June 6,'21	100¼	100⅝	4.27	
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99½	100	4.85	
Rem. Ar. Up.						
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1,'19	80	80¾	22.00	
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100½	4.50	
Utah Sa. Cor.	6	Sep. 15,'22	96	97	6.60	
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	84½	86½	5.05	
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100⅛	4.05	
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	95	95¼		
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	100	100¼	6.00	
W. S. G. & E.	5	Oct., 1917

Air Reduction
Company, Inc.
Bought and Sold

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
15 Aluminum Co. of America
47 American Chicle Com.
25 American Hawaiian S. S.
50 American Brass
25 Atchison & Eastern Bridge
25 Bank of Metropolis Stock
800 Butterworth-Judson
50 Crocker-Wheeler Com. & Pfd.
50 German Alliance Ins. "Rts."
100 International Salt
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
50 National Fuel Gas
100 Pacific Insurance (Fire)
100 Penn. Coal & Coke
100 Remington Typewriter C. & 2d P.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
100 Air Reduction
50 Anaco Company
25 Atchison & Eastern Bridge
100 Elliott-Fisher Com.
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
800 Hocking Valley Products
25 Home Insurance
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
50 Niagara Insurance
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
100 Penn. Coal & Coke
100 Sullivan Machinery
100 Texas & Pacific Coal
100 Thompson-Starrett Com. & Pfd.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

BUY—SELL
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
TIDEWATER OIL CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE
INTERNATIONAL SALT
AMERICAN CHICLE
REMINGTON TYPE.
INGERSOLL-RAND
PHELPS-DODGE
DU PONT POWDER
AMERICAN LA FRANCE
GUARANTY TRUST
EQUITABLE TRUST
COLUMBIA TRUST
NATIONAL SURETY PFD.
AETNA EXPLOSIVES PFD.
EMPIRE STEEL & IRON

Hallowell & Henry
Tel. John 3456 27 Pine St., N. Y.

Advance Rumely
6% Deb., 1925
Wabash R. R. Co.
(Detroit & Chicago 1st 5s, 1941)
Chas. D. Barney & Co.
15 Broad St. Tel. Hanover 7600

Amer. Typefounders
Penna. Coal & Coke
Boston & Va. Trans.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., N. Y.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

United Light & Rys. Pfd.
Regal Motors Pfd.
Nash Motors
Broadway Trust Co.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York

Republic Ry. & Lt.
Common
GEO. REITH & CO
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

Bankers Trust Co. Stock
Bought & Sold
GRANNIS & CO., Inc.
Specialists in
Bank, Trust Co. & Ins. Co. Stocks
10 Wall St. Tel. 690 Rector

Atlantic Holding Co.
Atlantic Fruit Co.
Beverley Bogert & Co.
Tel. Broad 3316-7-8. 25 Broad St.

We Will Buy
Northern Ohio Elec.
PREFERRED
H.F.McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. *Tel. 6064 John* New York

Chic. & Alton 5% Debenture, 1922
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1935
Spokane International 5s, 1955
Pere Marquette 4s & 5s (when issued).
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

I WILL EXCHANGE MY CORNER PRIVATE HOUSE, IN THE VERY CENTRE OF THE BRONX, 163D ST., NEAR 3D AV., 10 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, 18x100, FOR EITHER BONDS OR STOCK; EQUITY $12,000, MORTGAGE $5,000. WHAT CAN YOU OFFER? ADDRESS BOX 70 TIMES.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	How.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
895	Cities Service	297	292	293	295
490	Cities Service pf.	90½	90	90	90½

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	28	38
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	85
American Cities	5	15
American Cities pf.	32	34
American Gas	115	120
Am. Gas & Electric	137½	140
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50¼	51
Am. Light & Traction	359	361
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	114
Am. Power & Light	84	85
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92
Am. Public Utilities	35	37
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	69	71
Am. W. W. & Elec.	12⅜	13¼
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	83	85
Am. W. W. & E. part.	33	35
Appalachian Power	6½	7½
Appalachian Power pf.	37	41
Carolina Power & Light	38	42
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	102
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	70	75
Central States Elec.	14	17
Central States El. pf.	73	79
Colorado Power	30	32
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	57	59
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	82
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	92¼	94
Duluth Edison pf.	80½	84
Eastern Texas Electric	59	63
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Electric Properties	58	62
El Paso Electric	109	112
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Empire Properties	58	62
Empire D. Elec. pf.	88	92
Empire Gas & Fuel	99¼	100
Federal Light & Trac.	14	15
Fed. L. & T. pf.	50	52½
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	..	34¾
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	76	81
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325
Gas & Electric Secur pf	94	96
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Trac. pf.	90	92

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	99½	99¾
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	78	80
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	82	84
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¼	101¼
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	89½	90
Col. G. & E. deb 5s, '27	80	83
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¼	101½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	99	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	100	100¼
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	91	94
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99
Empire Gas & F. 6s	99¼	100
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	91	95
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'25	99	101
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	87	89
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	97	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	..
I. R. L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97¼	99
Interstate Electric	30	42
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	9	10
Miss. River Power pf.	36	39
New England Power	52	53
New Eng. Pow. 6% pf.	104	108
New Eng. Pow. 5½% pf.	97¼	101
New Eng. Pow. 2d pf.	64¼	68
Northern Ohio Electric	42	42
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	79½	81½
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	54	60
Northern States Power	99¼	101
Northern States P. pf.	99	100
Northern Texas Elec.	58	61
Northern Texas El. pf.	81	85
Ozark Power & Water	44	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	66	66½
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	93	94
Pennsylvania Light	38	42
Pennsylvania Light pf.	78	88
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100
Puget Sound Traction	28	31
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	..	..
Public Service, Inc., pf.	83	86
Republic Ry. & Light	41	41¾
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	72	74
Secur. Corp. gen.	23	30
Secur. Corp. gen. pf.	83	86
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	75	..
Southern Cal. Edison	92	94
South. Cal. Edison pf.	106½	108
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Electric	13	14
Standard Gas & El. pf.	39	40
Tampa Electric	124	127
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	7¼	8¼
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	34	37
Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100
Toledo Traction	53	55
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	93	94
United Gas & El. 1st pf	73	75
United Gas Improve.	80	80¼
United Light & Rys.	46	48
United L. & R. 1st pf.	75½	77
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf.	63	65
West. Penn. pf.	105	107
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	101

Bonds.

Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	76½	77½
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	92	95
Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	98	100
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	88
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	99½	100¾
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	96	98
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
O. & C. R. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	95	98
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '51	95	100
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	86	90
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	99	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s	93	97
Stand. Gas & El. 6% notes, 1935	..	93
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	97	99
Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	..
Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	91	92
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	80½	91
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	97½	98¼
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Utah Sec. 6s	96	96½
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	99	100
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	98	99
Wis. Edison 6s, '24	98¼	99¼
Yadkin Riv. Power 5s	80	83

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Aetna Exp.	4	3⅞	3⅞
800	‡A. C. of De.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
555	‡Air Reduct.	66	65¾	66
250	Am. Ice Securities ($50 paid)	53	52¼	53
300	Am. S. Tob.	24	23⅝	23⅝
100	‡Am. W. P.	5	5	5
1,900	Carwen Steel	13⅝	13¼	13¼
200	Cent. F. pf.	40	40	40
500	Chev. Motor.	130	127	127
200	Curtis Aero.	19½	19	19½
175	‡East. Steel.	109	109	109
1,800	‡Elite P. S.	¾	¾	¾
200	Emer. Phon.	12½	12½	12¾
525	H. & B.C.Co.	*43	42¾	42¾
25	H. S. Cp. pf.	100	100	100
200	I. A. F. S. Corp.	23	23	23
1,000	‡Jop. Ore S. (new)	30	30	30
400	K. T. & R.	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	‡Lake T. B.	9¼	9¼	9¼

RAILROADS.

200	‡L. I. R. R. ctf. of deb.	43¾	43¾	43¾
25	Illinois P. L.	243	243	243
2,000	‡Midw. Ref.	140	138	138
50	Ohio Oil Co.	390	387	390

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

300	Alcoken Oil (a. pros.)	1¾	1½	1⅝
1,300	‡Alp. O. & G.	75	72	75
2,600	‡Am. V. Oil	26	23	25
500	‡Atlan. Pet.	9¼	9	9¼
800	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
6,250	†Con. Mx. O. (a. pros.)	86	86	86
400	‡Cos & Co. (Oil Ref.)	15⅜	15¼	15¼
500	‡Cos. O. & G.	14⅜	14½	14½
5,000	‡Elk. B. Pet.	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
1,500	‡Esmer. Oil	1⅜	*1¼	1⅜
13,000	‡Federal Oil	6⅜	6	6¼
1,000	‡Inter Pet.	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
4,700	‡Lenova. Oil (a. pros.)	..	⅛	⅛
8,000	‡Merritt Oil	26½	24⅜	25⅛
8,000	Met. Petrol.	2¾	2¼	2¼
1,700	Midcont. Con. Oil & Util.	14¾	13¾	14½

MINING STOCKS.

6,100	A.-Br. C. M.	⅛	⅝	⅛
8,300	A. M. Corp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	‡A. S. Co.	45	40	44
9,400	‡Ariz. Chio.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡A. Cop'r'd'a.	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,700	‡Atlanta	14	13	14
9,600	‡Austin Am.	1½	1⅜	1½
1,100	Big Jim	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,600	B. L. C. Co.	4¼	4	4¼
3,500	‡Bisbee Cop. (a prospect)	1¼	1	1¼
2,000	‡‡Booth	9	9	9
8,000	Boston & M.	67	65	65
1,350	‡Brad. C. M.	1¼	1	1¼
8,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs	12¼	11½	11½
2,000	Butte Det	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,500	‡Caledonia	63	62	63
3,800	Cal. Jer.	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Carlisle Min.	6	6	6
25,000	†Cashboy	8	7	7½
2,500	Con. A. Sm.	2½	2	2⅛
600	‡Con. Cop. M	4	4	4
500	‡Con.-Home	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Cresson C. G.	6	6⅞	6
1,600	‡Dex. Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,000	Ely Con	12	12	12
2,475	‡Emma Con.	1¼	1¼	1⅛
100	F. Nat. Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,700	‡Gila Canon.	54	53	54
1,500	‡Gold W. M	70	65	70
2,500	‡Gold. Con.	60	58	59
2,000	‡Gold. Merg	7½	7⅛	7½
1,000	‡Gt. Bend.	7	7	7
5,000	‡Green. Min.	2¼	1⅞	1⅞
10,000	Har. Mining	22	20	21
1,250	Hecla Min.	8	7⅞	8
100	Insp. M. C. (a prospect)	¾	¾	¾
5,000	J. Verde. (a prospect)	2	1⅞	1⅞
300	J. Vic. Ext. (a prospect)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	38	33	37
1,500	‡‡Kewanaa	18½	18	18
600	L. P. M. C.	1¼	1¼	*1¼
350	‡Loon Lake.	71	70	71
1,000	La. Con.	97	97	97

BONDS.

$15,000	‡B. S. 5s, 1st 5y notes	98¼	*98¼	98¾
6,000	‡Erie 5s	98½	98⅝	98½
21,000	F. G. 2-yr. 5½% notes	99	98¾	98¾

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—Saturday 100 Republic Truck sold at 71.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	8	12	8	12
Do pf.	20	30	20	30
Am. Drug Syn.	10	30	10	15
Am. Su. Tob. pf.	77	85	77	85
Atlan. Steel	125	140	125	140
Brit.-Am. T., Ordinary	17½	18¼	17½	18¼
Do ord. B.	18¼	19	18½	19
Can. Nat. Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Car. L. & P.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
E. & J. Cor.	35	37	36½	37½
Emerson Mot.	2¼	2⅝	2	2½
Falk Motor	7	9	7	9
Grant Mo. Car	7	9	7	9
Holly Sugar	44	45	46	45
Int. Con. Rub.	11½	12½	11½	12
Jones & D. Tea	45	48	45	48
K. C. R. R.	17¼	17¾	17½	18
Kath. Brze. pf.	3	4	3	4
L. T. B. 1st pf.	0	9½	0	9½
Leh. V. C. S.	90	96	90	96
Luken's Steel	41	44	44	45
Do 1st pf.	100	101	90½	101
Man. Elec.	50	52	50	52
Do pf.	97	100	97	100
Marconi of A.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Mex. Pet., expt.	20	21	20	21
Mitchell Mot.	50	51	50	51
Nat. Auto	20	30	20	30
N. Y. Ship	41	44	40	43
N. Y. Transp.	14½	15	14½	15
Peer. T. & M.	15	18	15	18
Pierce-Arrow	44½	45	44½	45

INDUSTRIALS.—*Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Poole Engine	85	90	85	90
Pyrene Mfg.	10½	11½	10½	11½
Rep. Truck	70	71	70	71
S. A. D. Cp.	38	41	38	41
Seab. S. & M.	20	..	..	26
Smith Mot. Tr.	6	7	6	7
Springf. Body	70	80	70	80
Do pf.	108	116	110	117
St. Jos. Lead	18	18¼	18	18¼
S.L.,R.M. & P	30	33	30	32
Superior Steel	29	32½	..	32½
Do 1st pf.	100	101	98½	100
Todd S'yards	82	85	84	85
U. Prof. Shar.	⅜	..	⅜	⅜
U. S. L. & H.	1¾	..	..	1¾
W. M. A. pf.	35	45	35	45
United Sugar	36	36¼	36	36¼

OIL STOCKS.

Cont. Ref. pf.	9½	11	9¾	11
Cos. O. & G. pf.	5	5¼	5	5¼
Midwest. Ref.	136	138	139	141
Houston Oil	17¼	18	17¼	18
Mon. Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Pierce Oil	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
Ohio Fuel Oil	21	22	21	22
Tidewater Oil	202	207	203	208
Utah Pet. Co.	35	37	35	37
Vac. Gas & O.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Wyom. Pet.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	82	85	82	85

MINING STOCK.

Butte-N. Y.	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices of many of the prominent stocks closed at their lowest on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Prices quite generally reflecting softness at the opening. On subsequent rallies, stocks were supplied, and, in the afternoon, general weakness developed.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Alaska Gold.	9⅞	9	9⅛
30	Allis-Chalm.	30	29	30
350	Am. Beet Sug.	95	91⅞	95
500	Am. Can	49¼	47¾	47¾
200	Am. Car & F.	71¼	70	70
20	Am. H. & L.	15¼	14⅜	14⅜
900	Am. Locomo.	74¼	71½	72
650	Am. Sm. & R.	106⅞	104½	105⅝
20	Am. Wool...	50½	50¼	50½
20	Am. Zinc	36	36	36
3,540	Anaconda	85⅞	84⅛	84⅛
100	A., T. & S. Fe.	105½	104⅜	104⅝
50	A., G. & W. I.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
2,990	Baldwin Loco.	63⅛	59	59
150	Balt. & Ohio	81½	80	80⅛
10	B'klyn R. T.	70	70	70
40	Cal. Petrol.	24	23½	23⅝
1,350	Cent. Leather	95⅝	92¼	92¼
100	Ches. & Ohio	61⅝	60⅛	61½
250	C., M. & St. P.	85	82⅝	84
150	Chino Cop.	58	57½	57½
200	Col. Fuel & I.	53	51⅝	51⅝
390	Columbia Gas	45⅞	44½	44½
850	Corn Prod.	28	25	25
2,550	Crucible Steel	72⅜	68⅛	68⅝
380	Cuba C. Sug.	45⅝	43⅜	43⅜
30	Dist. Secur.	21¾	21	21
950	Erie	30⅞	29½	29½
100	Do. 1st pf.	43½	41⅜	41⅝
100	Gt. Nor. Ore	35⅝	34½	34½
150	Insp. Cop.	61⅜	60⅜	60⅜
1,250	Int. Mer. Mar.	35	33⅜	33⅜
3,950	Do. pf.	93	90⅛	90¼
130	Int. Nickel	44⅜	44¼	44½
10	Int. Paper	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
20	Interb. Con.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
350	Kennec't Cop.	47⅛	46	46
20	Lack. Steel	86¼	85½	86¼
850	Lehigh Val.	72¾	71	71⅛
10	Maxwell Mot.	53¼	53¼	53¼
650	Mex. Petrol.	92⅜	91	91
10	Miami Cop.	41	41	41
50	Nev. Con.	24½	24	24½
250	N. Y. Central	99⅜	98½	98½
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	45½	45	45
10	N.Y., O. & W.	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
50	Nor. Pac.	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
10	Ohio Cit. Gas.	132	132	132
20	Pacific Mail.	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
20	Pitts. C. L.	48	47½	47½
50	Pr. Steel Car	79½	79½	79½
10	Ry. St. Sprgs.	53	53	53
250	Rep. I. & S.	84⅞	82½	82½
200	Southern Pac.	98	96	96
750	Southern Ry.	30½	29¼	29⅝
20	Studebaker	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
700	Union Pac.	143⅞	141	141
450	U. S. Ind. Alco.	126⅛	123½	123½
36,330	U. S. Steel	117	114⅜	114⅝
700	Utah Cop.	112⅜	110⅞	111⅛
20	Westingh. El.	52⅜	52	52

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.13	.13	.13
600	Goldf'd Con.	.59	.58	.59
300	Isabella	.20	.20	.20
1,000	Jumbo Ext.	.36	.33	.36
1,000	Kewanaa	.17	.17	.17
1,250	Lone Star	.03½	.03	.03
500	Morn'gGlory	.26	.26	.26
500	Montana	.23	.23	.23
300	Nevada	.25	.25	.25
500	Ophir	.15	.15	.15
500	Rochester	.35	.35	.35
100	Tono. Mines.	6.30	6.30	6.30
300	Tonopah Ext.	8.35	8.35	8.35
300	Union Con.	.35	.35	.35
900	White Caps.	2.00	1.95	2.00

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	3½	3½	3½
4,895	Alaska Gold	9⅝	8¾	9⅛
5	Ahmeek	102	102	102
575	Am. Zinc	37	35¼	36½
365	Do pf.	70	68	68
40	Ariz. Com'l	13½	13½	13½
550	Cal. & Ariz.	81	80	80⅝
6	C. & Hecla	550	550	550
35	Centennial	21	21	21
50	Chino	57⅜	57⅛	57½
771	Cop. Range	64½	63	63¾
1,810	Daly West	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
170	East Butte	14½	14¼	14⅜
20	Franklin	8¼	8¼	8⅛
20	Granby	88½	86½	86½
915	Island Creek	66¾	64⅜	66¾
35	Kewenaw	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Lake	14½	14	14
100	La Salle	4	4	4
130	Mass Con.	14	13⅞	13⅞
60	Mayflower	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
50	Michigan	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
65	Mohawk	88	87¼	87¾

Railroads.

130	Boston Elev.	78	76½	76½
40	Boston & M.	44	43½	43⅝
30	C. J. & S. Y.	150	150	150
5	Do pf.	106¾	106¼	106¾
5	Fitchburg pf.	77	77	77
150	Mass. Elec.	5½	5½	5½

Miscellaneous.

5	Am. Agr. C.	101½	101½	101½
22	Am. Sug. pf.	119	119	119
88	Am. Wool. pf	98	97½	98
100	Amoskeag	71¼	70½	71¼
14	Do pf.	96	96	96
1,433	A. G. & W. I.	116	112½	112½
34	Edison	207	207	207
25	Int. Port. C.	17½	17½	17½
925	Mass. Gas.	100	99	99½
25	Do pf.	80¼	80	80¼
2	Mergenth'r	142¾	142½	142¾
80	N. E. Cot. Y	95	94	94

Bonds.

$4,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	82	82	82
1,000	A. T. & T. 5s	101	101	101
3,000	Do 4s	81¾	81⅝	81¾
32,000	Al. Gold 6s	72¼	72½	72¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
22	Am. Radiator	296	295	295
127	Am. Shipbldg.	77¼	76¼	76¾
100	Booth Fish	79½	79½	79½
105	Do. pf.	90	89¼	90
25	C. C. & C. Ry. pf.	31½	31½	31½
20	Chi. Rys., (2)	19	19	19
1,340	Cudahy	120¾	119	119
222	Com. Edison	137	136½	137
3	Diam'd Match	129½	129½	129½
110	Lindsay Light	21½	21½	21½
10	Nat. Bis. pf.	125	125	125
110	Nat. Carbon	315	310	310

Bonds.

$10,000	Ch

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

EQUITABLE OFFICE BUILDING CORPORATION.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of EQUITABLE OFFICE BUILDING CORPORATION will be held at the office of the Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, April 10, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and the officers of the company since the last annual meeting of the stockholders.

Dated March 9, 1917.

WM. D. McELHINNY, Asst. Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE GARRET BERGEN CO., will be held at the office of the Company, 91 Barclay Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of April, 1917, at 11 A. M., for the election of directors and any other business which may come before the meeting.

THE GARRET BERGEN CO.
George Jonas, Pres.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
99 John St., New York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the corporation of Phelps, Dodge & Co., for the purpose of electing three Directors to serve for three years each, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the third day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend

A dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable April 14th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th, 1917. Checks will be mailed. H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

New York, March 15, 1917.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice, the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after April 14th, 1917, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates who file mailing instructions with us.

WINSLOW, MOSKEY & CO.,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

SHATTUCK ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY
120 Broadway, New York City.
DIVIDEND NO. 19.
and
EXTRA DIVIDEND NO. 7.

A Dividend of fifty (50c.) cents and an Extra Dividend of seventy-five (75c.) cents per share on the Capital Stock of this Company have been declared, payable April 20th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1917. Stock Transfer Books do not close.

NORMAN E. LaMOND, Ass't Secretary.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, March 21st, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank was declared payable, free of tax, on and after March 31st, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, April 2nd, 1917.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

Virginia Railway and Power Co.
140 Broadway, New York, March 22, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway and Power Company has this day declared a dividend of One and One-half per cent., equal to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share, on the Common Stock of said Company, payable on April 20, 1917, to holders of Common Stock of record on April 2, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY.

80 Broad St., New York, March 22, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) upon this Company's capital stock will be paid on April 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1917. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed. CHECKS will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

J. F. DODGE, Secretary.

HORN SILVER MINES COMPANY of Frisco, Utah.

27 Cedar St., N. Y. City, March 20, 1917.

A dividend of five cents per share has been declared, payable on and after April 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 2, 1917. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., April 2, 1917, and will re-open at 10 A. M., April 16, 1917.

EDWARD F. EMMET, Secretary.

The Office of
Commonwealth Light & Power Company.

141 Broadway, New York City, March 22nd, 1917.—A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 28th, 1917.

M. J. JONES, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY
New York, N. Y., March 15, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1917. The books will not be closed.

DeCOURCEY CLEVELAND,
Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 6, 1917.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid, April 2, 1917, to the registered holders of March 13, 1917. Transfer books will be closed on March 13, and will be reopened March 19, 1917.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

New York, March 26, 1917.

THE ALLIANCE REALTY CO.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 1¾% on the outstanding capital stock of the company, payable April 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 10th, 1917.

HOWARD W. SMITH,
Secretary.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the First Mortgage 3 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, due April 1, 1917, will be paid at and after maturity upon presentation at the office of The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City.

H. VISSCHER, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.

New York, March 15th, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable on and after April 2d, 1917. The transfer books will remain closed from March 23rd until that date.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, President.

THE GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
March 20, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record March 31, 1916.

CHARLES A. CORNELL, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, E. IRA RICHARDS, and others under the firm name of E. IRA RICHARDS & CO. having dissolved, and said partnership having transacted business in the State of New York for more than three years, and the business thereof continuing to be conducted and its said firm name to be used by the undersigned, now I, the said E. Ira Richards, hereby certify as follows:

I, said E. Ira Richards, am the person intending to deal under said name of E. IRA RICHARDS & CO.; my place of residence is at Number 146 Remsen Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, the City of New York, and my place of business and Post Office address is at Number 43 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

Dated March 13, 1917.

E. IRA RICHARDS.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 14th day of March, 1917, before me personally came E. IRA RICHARDS, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

[L. S.] H. O'BRIEN,
Notary Public, New York County No. 85.
New York Register No. 7078.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chamber Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, April 10, 1917, for Contract 182, for applying a surface treatment of refined tar and stone chips to about 4 miles of waterbound macadam pavement at Ashokan reservoir. The work is located in the towns of Olive and Marbletown, Ulster County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars, ($10,) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN E. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

BACON GETS YEAR AND DAY IN PRISON

American Spy, Sentenced to Death in England, Pleads Guilty Here.

SAYS HE BLUFFED GERMANS

Had Always Wanted to Go to Europe, He Tells Judge, and So Hired Himself to Sander.

George Vaux Bacon, the American citizen who hired himself out as a spy to Albert O. Sander and Charles W. Wunnenberg, the German agents in this country, pleaded guilty in the Federal District Court yesterday and was sentenced, by Judge Van Fleet, to serve a term of a year and one day in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and to pay a fine of $1. Sander and Wunnenberg were sentenced to serve two years in the same prison, when they pleaded guilty to using the United States as a base from which to spy out information in England for the German Government.

Bacon, who was not represented by counsel, was dejected and forlorn as he faced Judge Van Fleet. Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox stated that Bacon had been captured by the British while acting as a spy for the Germans in that country, and after a trial had been sentenced to death, the sentence being withdrawn when he agreed to return to New York and tell all that he knew concerning the activities of German agents in this country. As a result of this information the Government was able to make out a case against Sander and Wunnenberg, Mr. Knox said.

"Did the information given by Bacon disclose the ramifications of the plot?" Judge Van Fleet asked.

"I think that he made a full disclosure," replied Mr. Knox, "and he has told me that the information he sent from England was of little value to the German authorities since shortly after he reached England and realized that he was jeopardizing his life he sickened of his job."

"I see," said Judge Van Fleet, addressing Bacon, "that you are an American-born boy, and I would like to know how you came to be mixed up in this thing."

"The circumstances," replied Bacon, "were peculiar. I had always wanted to go to Europe, and when Sander and Wunnenberg, after an acquaintance of a couple of weeks, asked me to go abroad to get war films through the blockade, I could not resist the temptation. When that agreement was made the spy work was suggested, but when I reached England I decided to bluff the Germans as long as I could and remain abroad. While in England I was tried and convicted of being a spy. I really think that I was only guilty of procuring money from the Germans by false pretenses."

Saying that he disliked very much to send such a bright young man to the penitentiary, although he had pleaded guilty to a grave offense, which was more political than penal, Judge Van Fleet then sentenced him. He stated that he hoped the sentence would have a deterrent effect on other would-be plotters.

TELL OF MAKING BOMBS.

Confessions of German Plotters Read at Their Trial.

The trial of Captain Charles von Kleist and five other men alleged to have been his accomplices in putting incendiary bombs on ships carrying munitions was continued in the Federal District Court before Judge Van Vleet and a jury yesterday. Acting Detective Sergeant Edward J. Senff of the Bomb Squad testified that Captain von Kleist while under arrest in Police Headquarters said to him:

"Are you German?"

"I told him I was," the witness testified, "and then he asked, 'Are you a detective?'

"I said, 'No.'

"He said, 'That will do,' and he asked me to deliver a note to Captain Bode of the Hamburg-American Line and to Karl Schmidt, chief engineer of the Friedrich der Grosse."

Here Senff produced the notes written in German, and translated them as follows:

To Captain Eno Bode:
I am arrested. Hurry up and get away.
Also Walpert. VON KLEIST.
To Karl Schmidt:
I am arrested. Hurry up and get away.
Also Becker. VON KLEIST.

Through the notes, Senff said, he was able to call up Ernst Becker, who was one of the under engineers on the Friedrich der Grosse, and make an appointment with him in New York. When Becker crossed the Hudson he was arrested. Schmidt is one of the men now on trial.

Otto Walpert and Captain Eno Bode, mentioned by the witness in connection with the notes, were indicted. They will be tried later.

A statement said to have been made by Ernst Becker to the Fire Marshal following his arrest was read by J. W. Osborne, 2d., the Government attorney, while Senff was on the stand. This revealed that Becker was desk electrician on the Friedrich der Grosse, where he identified one of the fire bombs found on one of the allied munition ships, and said he had made it in his workshop on the ship at Hoboken. The statement also set forth that Chief Engineer Schmidt had told Becker to go to see Dr. W. T. Scheele in a fertilizer factory at Elizabeth and Clinton Streets, Hoboken, and that Dr. Scheele had told him how to make the bomb cylinders.

The statement asserted that Becker took a satchel full of the loaded bombs across the ferry at midday and to Captain Wolpert of the Atlas Line, with instructions from Dr. Scheele to deliver them to no one else. The statement also declared that Frederick Kerbade, George Praedel, and Wilhelm Parades, assistant engineers of the ship, assisted Becker in making the bombs. Becker, according to the statement, turned out so many of the bombs that Scheele finally told him he had enough and that the 150 shells he had on board should be melted up.

Lieutenant Busby of the Bomb Squad, said Schmidt told him he made the bombs and had other men make them and that he paid these men. Schmidt asserted that he was getting $25 a week from Dr. Scheele for his work, the witness testified.

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NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—Seventy new corporations were chartered today having aggregate capitalization of $1,627,100. They included:

Eaton Engineering Corporation, Sag Harbor, design, manufacture, combustion motors, engines, 500 shares $100 each, 1,500 shares no par value, active capital $125,000; W. Ferguson, M. F. Ande, P. Eaton, Sag Harbor.

Morris Canal Dry Dock and Repair Yard Co., Inc., Manhattan, reconstruct steamships, sailing vessels, boats, construction, docks, bulkheads, basins, warehouses, $125,000; R. B. Rodermond, G. R. and C. L. Bisskiey, 338 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Natura Chemicals Corporation, Buffalo, chemicals, drugs, $100,000; I. M. Weiss, R. C. and F. E. Holland, 140 Goulding Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Woodbury Dermatological Institution, Inc., toilet articles, accessories, $110,000; N. L. Marne, L. L. Meyers, H. V. Williams, 416 West 118th St.

Plauhy Corporation, acquire a certain concession granted by the State of Plauhy, merchandising, exploitation of mines, mineral salts, oils, $100,000; H. C. Carr, C. W. and C. E. Pope, 61 West 113th St.

International Port-O-Phone Sales Corporation, electric motors, machinery, appliances for defective hearing, $100,000; D. Wood, E. W. Seymour, C. C. Kelley, 115 Broadway.

The Arista Corporation, toilet articles, pharmaceutical preparations, $100,000; J. F. Gargan, D. F. Sheehan, A. H. Ives, 422 West 115th St.

Telegrafo Cigar Co., Inc., tobacco manufacture, $100,000; H. M. Wise, J. W. Buchner, F. Tilford, 529 West 42d St.

Hodupp, Poole & Co., Inc., butter, eggs, cheese, foodsutffs; $750,000. H. B. Hole, C. L. Poole, J. J. Hodupp, 29 Claremont Av.

The Ferrochem Co., Ltd., devices for treating of feed water to boilers; 1,000 shares, no par value; active capital, $15,000. P. Huetwohl, G. O. Baker, G. M. Carnochan, 570 Park Av.

Continental Coal and Ice Co., Inc., Kingston, ice, coal; $50,000. E. Fowler, J. G. Vanetten, J. O. Winston, 192 Albany Av., Kingston.

A. L. Gosselin Corporation, chemicals, dyes, dystuffs, food products, canned goods; $50,000. A. E. Rosser, J. R. Meyer, A. L. Gosselin, 120 West 59th St.

Bachner Bros. Co., Inc., Oswego, textiles, leather goods; $25,000. N. A. J. and C. J. Bachner, 143 Prospect St., Gloversville.

Saranac Lake Troy Laundry, Inc., Saranac Lake, laundry; $15,000. W. S. Ames, L. M. and J. J. Farrington, Raybrook.

Zito Trading Co., Inc., fruits, nuts, produce, $50,000. R. J. A. Bullowa, G. A. Conroy, N. M. Root, 32 Broadway.

Sur-Step Arch Support Co., Inc., Batavia, patented arch support; $40,000. E. H. Sumner, J. Flynn, L. E. Smith, Batavia.

Arcadia Farms Co., Inc., Newark, garden vegetables, corn crops; $15,000. J. Snyder, R. H. and S. H. Breese, Macedon.

Peck & Peck Hardware Co., Inc., Coshocton, hardware, farming implements, machinery, vehicles, sleighs; $80,000. F. G., G. W., and H. G. Peck, Coshocton.

Christian Christjesen, Jr., Inc., ship agent, broker, Custom House broker; $50,000. Finn Hannevig, N. M. Root, R. J. M. Bullowa, 32 Broadway.

Luna Ship Company, Inc., transportation, trade, commerce, navigation, $25,000; C. Platou, N. Parlecilet, N. A. Isvald, 530 Riverside Drive.

News Print Engraving Co., Inc., printers, engravers, art journalists, $25,000; T. F. Stack, J. A. Corbotis, D. C. Broderick, 51 Chambers St.

Tessier Bros., Inc., Schenectady, motors, autos, garage, $18,000; B., G. F., and A. A. Tessier, 622 Smith St., Schenectady.

The Black Reversible Engine Co., Inc., Wellsville, engines, machinery, factory supplies, $10,000; E. C. Harder, C. M. Barnes, A. Root, Wellsville.

Horneil Railway Stores, Inc., Hornell, trading, dealing, merchandising, manufacturing, $15,000; J. F. Thompson, W. F. Sherwood, W. L. Rogers, 100 Maple St., Hornell.

Buffalo Railway Stores, Inc., Hornell, trading, dealing, merchandising, manufacturing, $15,000; J. F. Thompson, W. F. Sherwood, W. L. Rogers, 100 Maple St., Hornell.

Niagara Falls Railway Stores, Inc., Hornell, trading, dealing, merchandising, manufacturing, $15,000; J. F. Thompson, W. F. Sherwood, W. L. Rogers, 100 Maple St., Hornell.

Peter Ibbertson Co., Inc., theatrical, motion pictures, $12,000; A. A. Raphael, E. Breitenfeld, S. Sholes, 228 Avenue A.

Bright Star and Sunshine Laundry Co., Inc., laundry, $10,000; T. Prakis, G. and T. Pearpulis, 144 Columbia Av.

Cappell Designers, Inc., dry goods, merchandise, $10,000; W. C. Dodge, C. L. Carter, J. I. Cappellino, Times Building.

Pechter Baking Co., Inc., bakery, $10,000; B., W., and H. Pechter, 70 Pitt St.

Cramer Silk Co., Inc., silk, dress fabrics, $10,000; I. I. Steinberg, H. Nieter, I. Benjamin, 34 East 28th St.

Alta Engineering Corp., contractor, consulting engineer, selling agent, $10,000; T. M. McGregor, C. S. Yawger, W. W. Sutton, Newark, N. J.

Alpha Button Co., Inc., button manufacturer, $10,000; M. Lippman, H. Barnett, B. Kimmel, 131 Broadway.

Ince Productions, Inc., Brightwaters, motion pictures, photography, printing, publishing, $10,000; J. Gorman, J. E. and R. W. Ince, Brightwaters.

Gardner Feed Co., Inc., Gardiner, feed, flour, coal, groceries, food, coke, $10,000; D. N. McElhenney, M. C. and B. S. Gallaway, Wallkill.

Bomsta Hotel Co., Inc., Southampton, realty, merchandise, property, $10,000; I. Maier, R. and J. E. Bomsta, Good Ground.

Harlow Products Corp., raw materials, commodities, brokerage, commission, $10,000; R. Nelter, C. Herget, W. L. Breckenridge, 105 Fifth Av.

Ludlow Garage, Inc., Yonkers, garage, $10,000; J. C. Flynn, R. M. Gray, H. S. Gengenbach, 310 Woodworth Av., Yonkers.

Ludlow Contracting Co., Inc., Yonkers, contracting, trucking, stevedore, $10,000; J. C. Flynn, R. M. Gray, H. S. Gengenbach, 310 Woodworth Av., Yonkers.

Clark & Tunison, Inc., Long Island City, contracting, construction, realty, furnishing buildings, $6,000; H. G. Eckoff, A. C. Clar, J. D. Tunison, 432 Oxford Av., Richmond Hill.

J. Tito & Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; J., J. H. and L. Tito, 417 East 117th St.

Occidental Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, plumbers' supplies, $5,000; A. C. B. McNevin, J. Walsh, W. F. Titus, 241 Baltic St, Brooklyn.

Villa California, Inc., Yonkers, hotel, restaurant, wines, liquors, theatre managers, $5,000; S. Saline, W. J. Rapi, L. J. Maloney, Cristobal Lara, Yonkers Av., Yonkers.

Green Point Dry Goods Co., Inc., Brooklyn, dry goods, $10,000; S. Fass, E. Zaffe, M. Silverstein, 1,340 Wilkins Av., Bronx.

The Merwood Co., Inc., Millbrook, builders, contractors, shares no value, begin with $1,000; M. C. Hannah, T. F. Fowler, C. P. Woodbury, Woodmere, L. I.

Mercury Warehouse and Storage Co., Inc., storage, wharfage, warehousing, forwarding, $5,000; H. Carber, G. A. Conroy, R. J. M. Bullowa, 32 Broadway.

Burt Clothing Co., Inc., clothing, wearing apparel, $5,000; H. Siegeltuch, B. Berlin, A. Levenstein, 207 West 110th St.

Heraclon Publishing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, publishers, printers, $5,000; C. Olsen, A. Goldberg, E. Anderson, 606 45th St.

Commercial Feature Films, Inc., Bronx, motion pictures, $10,000; H. W. Kiralfy, L. F. Kuntz, C. M. Seay, 2,780 Valentine Av.

Ball Novelty Corporation, novelties, toilet articles, household utensils, $5,000; C. Ovsiovitsh, A. A. Vrutov, P. Lauter, 676 West 22nd Av.

Authorization—Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills, Inc., Augusta, Me., lumber, shingles, other lumber products, capital not stated; representative, J. F. Drescher, 17 Battery Place, Manhattan.

Capital increases: Improved Hydraulic Machinery Corp'n, Manhattan, $300,000 to $3,000,000; Standard Securities Corp'n, New York, $50,000 to $250,000; The Prints Co., Inc., Jamestown, $30,000 to $1,250,000; S. Wylie Merrit Co., New York, $10,000 to $100,000; Commercial Realty Co., of Buffalo, Buffalo, $50,000 to $150,000; Textile By-Products Corp'n, Little Falls, $20,000 to $75,000; Baldwinsville Milk Co., Inc., Baldwinsville, $10,000 to $25,000; W. M. V. Crombie Co., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $30,000; Pinta Club of Dansville, Inc., Dansville, $6,000 to $11,000; Isaac A. Hopper's Sons, Inc., New York, $5,000 to $10,000.

Capital reductions: Germania Fruit Co., Inc., Rochester, $75,000 to $10,000; Madrid Woolen Mills, Madrid, $23,800 to $11,900.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co. of New York, Manhattan; Patent and Copyright Co., Inc., Little Falls; Consolidated Hoof Pad Co., Manhattan; O. H. Jadwin & Sons, Manhattan; M. R. K. Agency Corp'n, Manhattan; Quaker Gas and Oil Co., Orchard Park; Passaic Metal Ware Co., Inc., Manhattan; Berlin Construction, New York; New York Wyoming Development Corp'n, Manhattan; Rosenberg & Rubensohn, Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—Charters filed:

Felter Shoe Company, Lambertville, manufacture shoes, $100,000; George W. Arnett, M. Lambert, Vernon Green, Robert Butler, Elmer Hein, Charles D. McCracken, Lambertville.

New Brunswick Grocery Store Company, New Brunswick, deal in groceries and foodstuff, $50,000; William Stalker, John J. Morrison, James M. Flanagan, Louis von Spreckelsen, C. A. Groves, John O'Donnell, John A. Donaghue, New Brunswick.

Burlington County Auto and Transportation Company, Beverly, $25,000; Harry B. Bock, Alfred E. Haslam, Jr., of Beverly; Elmer H. Bock of Philadelphia, Alfred E. Haslem, Sr., of Millbourne.

William Jeffer Construction Company, Ridgewood, builders and contractors, $5,000; William Jeffer, Richard Jeffer of Ridgewood, Archer J. Mowerson of Wyckoff, N. J.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 26.—Charters filed:

New York-Kentucky Oil and Gas Co., Inc., acquire by purchase or otherwise oil and gas lands and develop the same; $230,000. William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

WORLD LEADERS' OPINIONS.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE publishes the most authentic opinions, the salient and noteworthy judgments of the most renowned publicists, commentators and magazinists of the world. Each number illustrated with rotogravures, half-tones, charts, maps, diagrams, international cartoons. 25c—$3.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Jacket	.03
Alta	.04	Jumbo	.04
Andes	.13	Mexican	.05
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.11
Bullion	.02	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.01	Potosi	.02
Challenge Con.	.06	Savage	.05
Chollar	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.31
Con. Virginia	.15	Utah	.04
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican dollars	.57½
Hale & Norcross	.05		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.80	Goldfield Merger	.07
Jim Butler	.70	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.07	Jumbo Extension	.84
Midway	.15	Kewanaa	.18
Mispah	.10	Silver Pick	.13
Monarch Pitts.	.19	Spearhead	.21
Montana	.20	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.15	Big Four	.14
Rescue	.27	Dexter Union	.12
Tonopah Extension	8.50	Gold Wedge	.06
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Morning Glory	.35
West End	.08	Union Amalg.	.20
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	1.90
Atlanta	.13	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.21	Blue Jay	1.06
Daisy	.03	Nevada Hills	.24
Florence	.20	Packard	.47
Fraction	.05	Rochester	.55
Goldfield Cons.	.57	Round Mountain	.44

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6	6¼	Gold Sov.	4	5
Dr. J'pot.	7	9	Granite	55	60
Elkton	10	11	Isabella	18¼	20
El Paso	26	30	McKinney	25	30
Fanny R.	4	6¾	Portland	175	183¼
Golden C.	231½	233	Vindicator	82	87
Gold Dol.		2¾	U. Gold M.	16	16¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Iron Blos.	1¼	1¾
Am Oil	.24	.25	Iron Cap.	15	15¼
Regola	.50	.90	Do pf.	15	15¼
Bay S G	.09	.10	Jerome Y.	1⅞	2
Bing Min.	10¼	10⅝	La Rose	.50	.60
Bost Ely	.72	.75	Mex Met	.18	.20
Bost Mon.	.63	.65	Majestic	.61	.65
Bost Ariz.	1⅜	2¼	Molyx T.	.49	.50
Bohemia	1⅜	1⅝	Nev Doug.	2⅜	2¼
Butte & L.	.21	.24	N L & Z.	.52	.55
Butte & D.	1	1¼	New Balt.	1⅜	2
Cal Corb.	2¼	3	N Cornelia	17½	18¾
Calaveras	4	5	N U Bing.	.60	.75
Champ C.	.09	.10	Nixon	.52	.55
Chief Con.	2¾	2½	Oneco	.50	.60
Con Ariz.	1⅛	2⅛	Onondaga.	.55	.65
Con Cop.	3⅜	3⅝	Ohio Con.	1¼	1⅜
Cortez	.20	.35	Plon. Con.	2¼	2½
Crown Res	.32	.37	Ray Here.	4	4¼
Eagle B B.	1⅛	2	Rilla	.05	.06
Earl Eagle	.37	.39	*S W M.	2¼	2⅜
Fortuna	.20	.21	*S W M.	2¾	2¾
Gold Lake	.05	.08	Trury	2¾	2¾
Homa Oil	1¼	1¾	U V Ext.	30	30½
Houghton	1¼	1⅜	Yukon	2	2¼
Humboldt	1	2⅛			

*Part paid. †Full paid.

DRESS BUYER ENDS LIFE IN HOTEL VANDERBILT

Recently Discharged, Townsend First Tried to Rent Room Where Mrs. Hilair Was Murdered.

E. C. Townsend, a dress buyer of Detroit, who formerly lived in this city, went last night to the Hotel Martinique and asked to be assigned to the room in which Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair was murdered. He was turned away and went to the Hotel Vanderbilt, where he obtained a room.

At about 9:30 o'clock last night a revolver shot was heard in the room, and he was found dead, with a bullet wound in the temple. Coroner Feinberg later found a letter which indicated that Townsend had been recently discharged from the dry goods house by which he was employed in Detroit. Another article found was a newspaper clipping which told of a series of lectures on salesmanship which Townsend was delivering.

While Coroner Feinberg was at the hotel, Mrs. Townsend arrived and asked to see Townsend. When told he had killed himself, she said she had feared it because he had telephoned to her in an evident state of agitation and asked her to come to the hotel immediately. Mrs. Townsend said that she had been separated from her husband for four years. They have a daughter 16 years old.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[By request of the Government, sailings to European ports and wireless reports of the positions of ships are omitted.]

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:48|Sun sets..6:15|Moon sets..11:48

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:46	11:10	4:48	4:55
Governors Island	11:18	11:41	5:25	5:38
Hell Gate	12:40	1:16	7:32	7:40

Arrived—Monday, March 26.

SS Anglo-Mexican, Bordeaux, March 7.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, March 22.
SS Dante Alighieri, Genoa, March 18.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, March 21.
SS Fredericksburg, Havana, March 19.
SS El Cid, Galveston, March 20.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas, March 20.
SS Jungshoved, Philadelphia, March 24.
SS Hammershus, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 25.
SS Calamares, Havana, March 22.
SS J. J. Cuneo, Tanamo, March 21.
SS Roxen, Clyde, Jan. 25.
SS Mayaro, Port of Spain, March 20.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, March 23.
SS Manta, San Juan, March 18.
SS Royalite, Halifax, March 22.
SS Radiant, Tampico, March 11.
SS Tivives, Santiago, March 20.
SS Vesis, Macoris, March 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Mar.

THE FUR AUCTION OPENS FAVORABLY

In the Large Attendance Were Representatives of Other Sales Companies.

PRICES RULE MUCH HIGHER

Biggest Advances on Southern Otter and Cross Fox—British Embargo Without Effect.

The price advances which were anticipated on furs were confirmed yesterday when the New York Fur Auction started in the Masonic Temple. The average increase on the day's offerings was something over 20 per cent. Buying was confined mostly to the dealers, and when the manufacturing branch of the business gets in on some of the more popular skins even bigger advances are expected.

The attendance was of a most satisfactory sort, and the hall where the sale takes place was crowded with buyers from all parts of the country. The average number of those present during the day was well maintained between 500 and 600. Among those in attendance were representatives of all the other auction companies. These included A. F. Ahearn of Funsten Bros. & Co., St. Louis; Valentine Fraser of Lampson's, W. F. Monjo of Nesbitt, Henry Bennet of Huth & Co., and W. H. Bacon of the Hudson Bay Company. The presence of these men was a source of gratification to the Directors of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, who saw in it recognition of the importance of New York as the world's fur centre.

The sale was opened promptly at 10 o'clock and closed at 5 o'clock. This, it was said, will probably be the shortest session of the auction owing to the small number of lots to be disposed of. Time was taken during the day to adopt a resolution pledging the support of all present to the country and the President in the critical situation that now exists.

Bidding was at all times active, and the hammer of Auctioneer Noakes fell only after a chorus of "ups." The high prices realized precluded any possibility of bidding in by shippers. There was no noticeable effect as a result of the British embargo on dressed furs. This was somewhat of a surprise to some of the well-posted buyers present, who were of the opinion beforehand that the stoppage of exports might be put down as a bearish factor.

The biggest advances of the day occurred on Southern otter and cross fox, both of which varieties went up 25 per cent. over January prices. Other increases took place on fisher, which advanced 20 per cent.; blue fox, which sold 20 per cent. higher, and red fox, which moved up 10 per cent. There were several kinds of furs on the list which did not offer comparison with January quotations, because none of the kind was offered then.

The highest price of the day was paid for a cross fox skin, which brought $130. A fisher skin was sold for $52. The largest buyers of foxes were Milton Schreiber and Bonwit, Teller & Co.

The strength of the market it ascribed to several causes. The prosperous condition of the trade is one important factor and, with a demand that is much heavier than normally on the furriers, the collection has dwindled. The fact that the manufacturers now have two seasons instead of one has helped considerably, and the sale of furs for Summer has assumed considerable proportions.

The comparison with January prices given out by the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation follows: Fisher, 20 per cent. higher; wolverine, same as January; otter, Northern, 15 per cent. higher; otter, Southern, 25 per cent. higher; blue fox, 20 per cent. higher; gray fox, same as January; cross fox, 25 per cent. higher; Australian fox, kitt fox, Japanese fox, white fox, and beaver, not quoted; red fox, all sections, 10 per cent. higher. The sale will continue throughout the week.

Where Are YOUR Profits?

If you sell at a loss in order to make up your payroll and settle your maturities, where will you get off at the end of the season?

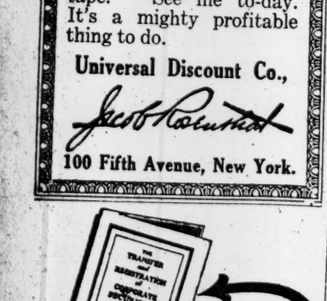
Look *first* to your profits. If you use my cash you can get your price and reap a liberal dividend for your season's work.

My terms are reasonable and there's no "red tape." See me to-day. It's a mighty profitable thing to do.

Universal Discount Co.,

Jacob Rothstein

100 Fifth Avenue, New York.



This Booklet treats in a concise manner the various functions of a Transfer Agent.

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COMMERCIAL BANKERS
84 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyvesant 3360.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

$655 FOR LINCOLN LETTER.

Top Price at Sale of Rare Autographs in Anderson Galleries.

Rare autographs, from the collections of J. L. Clawson of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. B. A. Brown of this city, and other consignors, were sold at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The highest price, $655, was paid by George D. Smith for Catalogue No. 39, a political letter by Abraham Lincoln, dated May 1, 1860, and addressed to C. M. Allen. It was written two weeks before Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency, and relates to the situations brought about by the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas by the Democrats. "This puts the case in the hardest shape for us," Lincoln says. "But fight we must, and conquer we shall in the end."

Walter M. Hill of Chicago paid $410 for Catalogue No. 22, a letter by Alexander Hamilton, Oct. 10, 1803, to Aaron Burr. Less than a year later Burr fought the duel with Hamilton, which resulted in the death of the latter.

Among the other items sold were the following, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 5—A letter by Lord Byron, Genoa, Oct. 11, 1822, to John Hunt, about the severance of business relations with John Murray, his publisher; Gabriel Wels $162.50
Nos. 8 and 9—Two letters by Mark Twain," referring to "Roughing It" and to "Colonel Sellers"; George D. Smith 53.00
No. 19—A letter by Benjamin Franklin, Dec. 6, 1750, making arrangements for his son William to study law in England; George D. Smith... 68.00
No. 20—A letter by David Garrick, June 25, 1776, to Tom King, the actor; George D. Smith 55.00
No. 24—A fine early literary letter by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Dec. 14, 1848, to C. W. Webber; George D. Smith... 37.50
No. 34—A letter by Dr. Samuel Johnson, Oct. 13, 1778, to Dr. Lawrence, about his ill health; George D. Smith 42.50
No. 35—A letter by John Paul Jones, Paris, Feb. 25, 1786, to Thomas Jefferson, then Minister to France, about Houdon's bust of Jones; George D. Smith 310.00
No. 37—A letter by Rudyard Kipling, May 10, 1905, regarding "Puck of Pook's Hill," his volume of stories published in 1906; George D. Smith.. 95.00
No. 38—A letter by Charles Lamb, July 5, 1825, to John Aitken, referring to "Rosamond Gray"; Gabriel Wels 100.00
No. 59—A letter by Edgar Allan Poe, May 10, 1849, to John R. Thompson of The Southern Literary Messenger, referring to "The Raven"; Gabriel Wels 245.00
No. 61—A document, May 18, 1785, signed by Paul Revere; G. C. Heynen 72.50
No. 79—A letter by Robert Louis Stevenson to his cousin, Robert A. M. Stevenson, about his voyage to America; Walter M. Hill 230.00
Nos. 85 and 86—Two letters by William M. Thackeray, in one of which he compares himself with Charles Dickens; George D. Smith..... 382.50
No. 91—A war letter by George Washington, Aug. 28, 1778, to Major Benjamin Tallmadge; Gabriel Wels.... 222.50
No. 92—A letter by Martha Washington, March 9, 1794, to Mrs. Fanny Washington, mentioning her husband, who was then President; George D. Smith..... 355.00
No. 169—Original holograph manuscript of the poem, "Tuytot," consisting of thirty stanzas of four lines each, in Eugene Field's handwriting; Gabriel Wels..... 410.00

TRIAL OF COAL MEN MAY 7.

Judge Hand Warns Them to "Stop Monkeying with Papers."

The trial of the 108 corporations and sixty-five individuals recently indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law by engaging in an alleged conspiracy to advance the price of the 22,000,000 tons of semi-bituminous coal mined annually by them in the West Virginia fields, was yesterday set by Judge Augustus N. Hand to begin in the Federal District Court on May 7. The Government charges that the advance meant a profit of $40,000,000 each year.

Judge Hand dismissed the presentment for contempt lodged by the Grand Jury against John A. Renahan, one of the indicted men, because he had withheld papers subpoenaed by that body, but the court made the dismissal contingent upon the condition that the papers finally surrendered by Mr. Renahan were the ones desired by the Grand Jury, and issued a warning that any attempt to interfere with the work of the jury would be punished.

"These coal men must stop monkeying with the papers needed by the Grand Jury," said Judge Hand. "If they do not and there is another complaint I shall send the offender to jail. Only the other day the coal inquiry was held up because papers were taken in Philadelphia from a witness en route from Cincinnati."

Henry A. Wise, of counsel for the defendant, said that Mr. Renahan had had no desire to interfere with the coal investigation, but that, being under indictment, he had sought to protect himself against self-incrimination.

The fact that the Grand Jury is continuing its investigation has given rise to the report that it is following clues of another coal combination and will soon return more indictments.

BUSINESS NOTES.

H. L. Banks is now buying silks and dress goods for the Duffy-Powers Company, Rochester, N. Y., and has succeeded J. S. Banford, who is now buying dress goods for the J. B. Wells & Son Company of Utica, N. Y. The Turner Construction Company announces the removal of its local offices from 11 Broadway to 244 Madison Avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth Street.

Auction Sales

Unrestricted Public Sale
In the 1st Floor SALESROOM of
HIRAM H. PARKE,
924-926 Broadway, N. Y.
TO-DAY, March 27th
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
Comprising
Modern and Antique Furniture,
Oriental and Domestic Carpets and Rugs, Draperies, Porcelains, Bronzes, Mirrors
and About
Fifty Paintings and Engravings,
The property of several Estates and from Private Owners.
DELIVERY:—Buyers are requested to arrange for immediate delivery.
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OFFICES and GALLERIES,
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DISSOLUTION SALE
COMPLETE IMPORTED STOCK OF
FLOWERS
Fancy Feathers (French Importations)
Also RAW MATERIALS AND
ALL FIXTURES,
Being the ENTIRE STOCK and FIXTURES of Phil. L. Berlinger, Inc., 696 B'way, N. Y. City.
Van Praag & Co., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL ON PREMISES
TODAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 27
Commencing at 10:30 A. M.

Auctioneers
HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES KASMAN, doing business as W. F. MURRAY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, March 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 30 Ann Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stationery, safe, cash register, letter file, fixtures, &c.

MARY POTTER, Receiver.
SIEGEL, CORN & SIEGEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 206 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BOOKS.—Wanted, old books and ledgers for paper manufacturing, quantities of 1,000 pounds or more. Helfgott & Sons, 528 West 30th St. Chelsea 1517.

BRAIDS, buttons, novelties, any quantity, cash for jobs; jobbing house. Stuyvesant 735.

COATS.—Big jobber looking at Fall samples, ready to place large orders. Call all week, 8 to 10. J. Conrad, 1,178 Broadway, 4th floor.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Eastern, 448 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS.—Jobber ready to place stock orders on pile fabric coats. Call all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 131 West 26th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at better grade coats, Fall style. Room 608, 261 5th Av.

COTTON FLANNEL.—Open for 20 cases cotton flannel, Catlin's Florence preferred. L 72 Times.

DRESSES.—Jobber ready to place orders on cotton dresses and sport suits; bring samples. Call all week, 147 West 25th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted with snappy styles in wash dresses; orders placed. 10th floor, 136 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles cotton dresses; bring sample. Room 209, 1,161 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking and placing orders on ladies' wash dresses and skirts. 100 5th Av., Room 1008.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on Summer dresses. 12th floor, 150 Madison Av., use 32d St. elevator.

DRESSES.—Open for jobs of good dresses at a price. Farragut 2359.

MERCHANDISE.—Cash $100,000 for general merchandise, without exceptions, remarkable. 48 West 125th. Chelsea 3521.

NIGHTGOWNS—Ladies' muslin nightgowns, quantity no object; call, with samples, after 1 P. M., 11th floor, 121 West 27th St.

PAISLEYS wanted for cash; send samples, quantities, and lowest prices. N 23 Times.

PLUSH.—Open for quantity all kinds; spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

POIRET.—Walworth 3329 wanted in all shades. Telephone Chelsea 3110.

POPLINS AND VELOURS.—Open for all high shades, velours and poplins. Cassidy & Dorfman, 38 West 21st.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool, all shades; immediate; submit quality sample. B 139 Times.

SERGE.—0036-918 tan and 888 Gray. Chelsea 7233.

SEWING NEEDLES.—Half million, spool cotton seconds, 5,000 dozen laces, 5,000 yards collar stiffenings, 25,000 yards jet ornaments. Store, 38 Lispenard St.

SILKS.—Selling agent to sell production of mill making georgettes and crepe de chine. N 2 Times.

SILKS in small quantities, bought for cash; remnants especially. F 352 Times Downtown.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at better grade wash skirts. Lucille Mfg. Co., 13 East 17th.

SUITS.—Looking at better grade suits and coats. 152 West 27th, one flight up.

SUITS, COATS.—Placing orders on better grade. 7th floor. 35 West 31st.

TRUNKS.—Salesman traveling, sample trunk for dresses. Simon Costume, 44 East 32d.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for rose. Stein & Knobel, 30 West 20th. Chelsea 6865.

VELOURS.—Stevens or Holden, Lenord, all colors. Phone Chelsea 3892.

VELOURS.—High shades, for cash. 1265 Madison Square.

VELOURS.—Navy, gold, green, rose; 15002, $1.50. Farragut 9406.

Offerings to Buyers

BUCKLES.—Rhinestone buckles, rhinestone ornaments; gold bead fringe, bead fringe trimming. If interested call Vanderbilt 2771.

CHECK.—U. S. 4652, 58 inches, all worsted, $1 net. Louis Livingston, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3649 and 3781.

CLOAKS.—Sub-contractor making coats, $6 to $12; quick deliveries. Farr. 3428.

CLOTH, all wool Jersey, all shades, for immediate delivery. 8-10 West 3d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—200 ladies' and misses' tailor-made and braided on our racks ready to ship; reasonable prices. I. C. Cloak and Suit Co., 80 West 32d St.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers; velour, poplin, silk, and satin duchesse coats; popular priced; pick them off the rack. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 coats and suits on the rack for immediate delivery; also tailor made and taffeta. W. Phillips & Co. 145 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Tailored and taffeta coats and suits on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—High shades, poplins, velours, for immediate delivery; will close out serges and mixtures. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS.—American woolen poplin, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS.—All shades, good styles, for immediate delivery. Fenasterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

COATS.—Cloths and silks; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—For immediate delivery at low prices. J. Pollack, 36 West 25th.

COATS.—Few coats, $1.90, checked suits, $4; peau de cygne lined. Hutner, 50 West 25th.

COATS.—Misses', children's coats; close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Latest styles; immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

COATS.—8,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery; also jobs. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—All-wool serge $3.75; poplins in high shades. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COTTON GOODS.—Henry Glass white French linen, 46 inches, at 55c; white repp, No. 150B, 18c. L 127 Times.

DRESSES.—350 dresses, consisting of wool jersey, silk jersey, crepe de chine, and striped satins, to close out at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas and crepe meteors; close out, cheap; 75 dresses; good values. Meldan Dress Co., 151 West 19th. Chelsea 7971.

DRESSES.—200 georgettes, taffetas, and sport dresses, to close out, 142 West 24th St., 10th floor. Telephone Chelsea 690.

DRESSES.—We are closing a good job of silk dresses. Buyers interested call at 238 6th Av., top floor.

DRESSES.—All wool French serge dresses to close out at a price. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Graduation, immediate delivery, also samples to close out. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Job 25 dresses; mostly samples; georgette, taffetas, meteor. Liman, 142 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Silk, job, excellent values. H. Auerbach, 132 West 21st, sixth floor.

DRESSES, silk and serge, to close out. H. Wolfenson, 29 East 20th.

DRESSES, high grade, to close out in job. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Silks, (200,) close out at a price. Paragon, 130 West 25th.

GEORGETTES.—5 pieces of tan, 5 gold, 2 rose, 1 Belgian, to close out at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 B'way, corner 28th.

HOSIERY.—12-in. ladies' fibre, black; immediate; $2.35. Hauser, 34 Pine St. John 8724.

JAP SILK.—75 pieces, 7½ mummy. Joseph Rosenberg, telephone Spring 2830.

PALM BEACH mulfords, tan; 250 yards, 30 inch; 45 cents net cash. Blaustein & Adams, 38 West 21st.

PALM BEACH.—R. K. Mulford's, 20 pieces nat., 58½ regular. Farragut 2358.

PEARL BUTTONS for skirts and dresses; immediate delivery. Western Button, 403 4th Av.

PEAU DE CYGNE, Georgette, and Taffeta to close out. Frechtel, 16 West 19th.

PLAIDS.—Wilson & Lawrence 487, 3 apple, 2 gold; 15005, 4 pieces best shades, at opening prices. Farragut 2338.

PLUSH.—Will sell 35 pieces of esquemette, $3.25 net cash. Gram, 2871.

POPLIN, Navy, black; will exchange for any high shade and we will pay the difference. Farr. 9167.

POPLINS, velours, serges, poiret twills, and silk poplin linings; cash. Chelsea 7963.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool Susquehanna, Copen and green, $1.15. Altholz, 30 W. 26th.

POPLIN.—5 pieces Arlington, navy, $1.12½. Farragut 616.

SERGE, 09050, 13 navy, 4 black, $1.07½; less 5 p. c.; 0036, 10 navy, 1 gold, $1.37½, less 3 p. c. Apply Farr. 2388.

SERGES.—Botany 11433, copen, apple, tan, $1.22½; jerseys, all colors. Farragut 9811.

SERGES.—Andrews, 1464 green, tan, $1.30 net; Stevens black, $1.25 net. Chel. 1858.

SERGES.—Botany 11433, Juilliards 54221, all colors. Farragut 3816.

SERGE.—American 09050; $1 net; black and navy. Madison Square 3140.

SERGE.—American 0050 navy serge at $1.05 yard. Telephone Greeley 6172.

SERGE.—Quantity Juilliards, 54221, all colors. Phone Spring 2833.

SERGE.—Botany 11433 at $1.32½. Greeley 1858.

SHIRTS.—Will sell 1,000 serge skirts, in black and navy, assorted sizes at $12 per dozen. P. J. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 3359.

SHIRTS.—Your silk shirts repaired like new; no worn parts detected. N. Y. Shirt Repairing Exchange, 170 5th Av.

SILKS.—Will sell all colors, taffetas, meteors, and crepe de chines; also white Georgette. Phone Madison Square 925.

Offerings to Buyers

SNAP FASTENER, finest quality; export or home trade. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 Broadway, Suite 635. Greeley 2682.

SUITS AND COATS.—10,000 on the rack, tailor made and braided suits, including our wonderful chicken suit, for $8.50; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Well-made, snappy styles, misses' suits and coats; some good numbers on hand for immediate delivery and in work. Davidson-Garsson, 25 West 26th.

SUITS.—2,000 high-grade tailored and braided models for immediate delivery, $12.50 to $35. Kronish & Dessau, 28 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Quick deliveries on suits of the better grade. Big G Cloak and Suit Co., 32-34 West 20th.

SUITS.—Tailor made, braid bound, for immediate delivery. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

SUITS AND COATS on hand for immediate delivery. J. & M., Yellin, 136 West 21st.

SUITS, COATS.—Good styles to close; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SUITS.—Flapper suits to close out. Little Maid, 142 West 24th.

SUITS.—Jobs and regular stock on hand; quick delivery. Lieblich, 25 West 15th St.

SUITS.—All-wool serge $5.50 poplins in high shades; cheap. Hutner, 54 West 25th.

SUITS, all shades, for immediate delivery, $7.90 up. Hirschon Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Cloths and silks; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS to close out; P. D. C. lined, $5.50. Colonial, 34 East 12th St.

TAFFETAS.—A quantity of navy, Copenrose, gray, and sand, at 85c a yard, immediate delivery. Address N 275 Times Downtown.

TAFFETAS.—D. G. Dery, No. 492, black, 95c. L 128 Times.

TUSSAHS.—Silk and cotton Jacquard to close out; all shades. Gramercy 4436.

VELOURS.—Plaid, 487 Wilson, Lawrence, at the opening price. Farragut 2378.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, $18 doz. up, all colors; china silk, $7.25 up; cotton, $3.25 doz. up.; also stouts. American Maid Waist, 179 Spring St., also 1,239 B'way, Room 1118.

WALL PAPER.—Zuber and Desfosse's importations; immediate delivery. Charles Grimmer & Son, 230 East 37th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SELLING AGENT Broad Silks open for mill account, commission basis. B 89 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...4@4¼ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Woolen Fabrics for Next Spring.

In the woolen goods trade it is fairly certain that a good volume of orders calling for lightweight fabrics for next Spring might be taken if sellers were disposed to accept the proffers made. From the most part, however, the mill agents do not favor operating so far ahead owing to the advancing market in raw materials. Buyers, as reported, are particularly anxious to book ahead on serges, which have come again into favor.

Clothing Salesmen Under Way.

Reports of the desire of retailers to put themselves down for Fall merchandise have hastened the preparations of salesmen for their trips with heavyweight lines. A very fair number of the salesmen have already started out with samples. Retailers appear not only ready but anxious to buy, so the information which manufacturers have indicates. Inquiries on overcoats are especially numerous, and those salesmen who have called on the local trade say they have already taken some nice orders.

Are Making Their Spring Drive.

Special efforts are being made this week by retailers of millinery to do a big business on children's and misses' headgear. "Flapper" hats, for girls of 12 to 17 years of age, are being featured. Close-fitting sailors and mushroom effects, with proper head sizes for girls of these ages, are offered in Milan, pebble Milan, Wenchows, pineapple straws, &c. Tailored and banded small, close-fitting, blocked hats, sailors and mushrooms are being shown for the younger children, as well as hand-made dress hats.

Good Coat Season Ahead.

Although for the time being coats appear to be a dead letter in the women's wear field, there are indications of a good business once the Spring season has come to a close. Some buyers who operate a long distance ahead have already placed some orders, which make the manufacturers feel confident that conditions will show considerable improvement when the Fall business gets under way. An added factor with the coatmakers is the predicted vogue for capes. This will help, so the majority of opinion seems to agree, to fill in the time when otherwise the factories would be idle.

How They Get Around It.

There is a certain group of buyers (for whom they buy cannot be told here) that has a neat little plan for getting around the rules of wholesale firms that will not let their salesmen cut prices. When salesmen for firms of this kind offer goods to the buyers in question they are met with the reply that the goods are very nice, but that they are, for instance, a dollar or two a dozen too high in price. Knowing that the salesmen cannot cut the price for them, they suggest that something special, as nearly like the sample as possible, be made made up at the price they spoke.

The key of the whole proceeding is that they often find they get the original goods at the lower figure in the guise of the desired special merchandise, the selling house "saving its face" in that way.

Suit Demand Grows Heavier.

As the retailers throughout the country find suits crowding out dresses in the favor of their customers the demand on the manufacturers is growing heavier. Telegraphed orders and express shipments are good evidence of the need of merchandise. From present indications, it is said that the suitmakers will have an active business for pretty near the entire Spring period. From a price standpoint dresses distinctly have the advantage, as manufacturers are offering inducements to move out stocks which were made up in anticipation of a much larger demand than exists. But price, so the retailers have found, has not yet become the prime factor with women, and style still dominates the situation.

Why Silk Hose Come Back.

Though few, if any, of the makers of the better grades of silk hose for women put any kind of wearing guarantee behind their goods, they all stand back of them to the extent of replacing any that, because of mill defects, do not give reasonable service. A lot of goods come back, it is said, that should not, thus reflecting "easiness" on the part of the retailer. Among the principal ways of wrecking silk hose for which the wearer, and not the mill, is responsible, are buying too short foot lengths, lack of care of toe nails, and gartering into the body of the stocking instead of the band. Another thing that hurts many a stocking is to garter it while the leg is held straight. If this is done undue strain is thrown on the hose when the knee is bent. This strain is said often to be severe enough to cause "splits" and "runs" in even the best hose.

Does High Living Cost Hurt?

Quite a few complaints have been received in the local dry goods trade of late, about a slowing up in the demand for goods over the counter. Particularly of this tone are letters received from certain parts of the South and Middle West. Whether this is due to the increasing cost of foodstuffs and other necessities, or to the probability of war growing out of the coming special session of Congress is a problem the trade would like to have solved. There are rumors that things could be more active in this part of the country also. It was said yesterday by a buyer for a prominent local store that an economical streak has shown itself even among women of more or less wealth. In several cases that have come to his attention, he said, normal purchases have been reduced at least a half.

Will Have a Fall Exhibit.

The success of the recent showing of 5, 10, and 25 cent goods at the Broadway Central Hotel here has led to the announcement of a Fall exhibition that will be held at the Grand Central Palace, beginning July 30. It will be under the direction of a new corporation, to be formed out of the New York Exhibition of 5, 10, and 25 Cent Goods, and will be managed by Charles D. Bailey. A number of prominent men in the small wares trade will act as advisory directors. According to present plans, the entire third floor of the Grand Central Palace will be occupied by the exhibition, half of the space laid out in a tentative floor plan already being spoken for by exhibitors at the recent show. The lines to be exhibited will include general merchandise that retails from 5 cents to $1. It will be a strictly trade show.

Gray Goods Still Active.

Buyers still were after printcloths in a liberal way in the local gray goods market yesterday, and prices continued to harden. Large sales of 39-inch 72-76s were put through at 10 cents, while for delivery in May and June 39-inch 68-72s were sold at 9 cents. Eight cents was paid for 38½-inch 64-60s for delivery during the remainder of this month, and this figure is quite generally asked now for any shipment in the next six months. April-June deliveries of 27-inch 64-60s were disposed of at 5¼ cents, and late in the day liberal bids of that figure failed to bring the goods out. An eighth higher is now asked by many sellers. Considerable business was reported on sateens, twills, &c., in all widths. Some big sheeting deals are said to be pending and are expected to "break" within the next two or three days. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-76s	10c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*8¼	27-inch, 64-60s	*5¼c

*Asked.

VENNER MUST PAY COSTS.

Counsel Fees Allowed Central Directors, Bankers, and Others.

An order of Supreme Court Justice Morschauser was filed in the Westchester County Clerk's Office yesterday confirming the report of Referee John F. Ringwood of Poughkeepsie, who decided that the Continental Securities Company and Clarence H. Venner must pay all the legal fees and costs in the action which they brought to try and enjoin the New York Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Companies from consolidating. An effort was also made to prevent the issuance of $100,000,000 of consolidated bonds, but the corporation won both suits.

Under the order of Justice Morschauser $1,666.67 is allowed to each of the following Directors for their own personal counsel fees: William K. Vanderbilt, C. M. Depew, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William Rockefeller, William H. Newman, George F. Baker, Marvin Hughitt, and A. H. Smith. The following counsel fees against the plaintiffs are also allowed: New York Central Railroad Company, $5,850; Bankers Trust Company, $4,264.78; J. P. Morgan & Co., $2,500; Mutual Life Insurance Company, $5,001.39. These extra allowances are made: New York Central Company, $1,000; W. K. Vanderbilt and eight other Directors, $500; J. P. Morgan and Mutual Life Insurance Company, each $250.

The bankers and insurance company received allowances because they lost interest on bondholders when the bonds were held up by injunction.

It's no use trying to build a business with the wrong merchandise. If you want to win the separate skirt business of your town show

STAR SKIRTS
Styled to the Minute

They are bringing the best trade to the stores that sell them. See our displays now.

STAR SKIRT CO.
15-19 E. 26th St., New York

Do Not Fail to See Our Best Grade
WOOL VELOUR
COAT $7.75
It's a Corker!
OTHER COATS FROM $3.75 UP.
BETTER MADE
SUITS $10 to $25
Over 1,000 on Hand for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
RENTNER & HOLTZER,
6-8 West 32nd St.

2000 SUITS AT $8.75 AND $10
SERGES—POPLINS
GABARDINES
POIRET TWILLS
FRANK & FRANK
141 West 28th St. 602 Farragut

JERSEY SPORT and PONGEE SUITS
SILK DRESSES
IN STOCK FOR DELIVERY.
TIP TOP WAIST & DRESS CO.,
134 West 37th Street.

SILK JERSEYS
One and Two Piece **DRESSES** and Separate **COATS**
Also Large Assortment of
SILK DRESSES
$5.75 to $13.75
Immediate Delivery.
Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co.,
158-160 West 25th St.

Spring Snap Fasteners
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
FOR EXPORT TRADE.
Phone Farragut 2060 for particulars and price.
Spring Snap Fastener Co.,
OF LYNN, MASS.
New York Office, 18 W. 27th St.

A·B·A
The HOUSE OF KNIT GOODS
Fibre Coats, Bathing Suits.
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen,
38-40 West 32d Street.

Satin and Crepe-de-Chine
Confirmation & Graduation Dresses
Sizes 10 to 16.
From $4.75 to $7.50
Rosengarten & Kellner
20 West 20th St.

GOOD VALUES IN
RIBBONS—SILKS—VELVETS
GEORGETTES—CREPES—SPORT FAILLES
MEYER COHEN
667-669 BROADWAY Spring 7068

SILK FROM $5.75 to $10.50 **DRESSES** Street Party and Wedding
Novelty Waist & Dress Co.
116-118 West 29th St.

SMART SKIRTS
Wide Range in Silks and Novelties.
Prompt Delivery.
ITZKOWITZ BROS. 245 SEVENTH AV., CORNER 24TH.

DRESSES SILK and SERGE STREET—AFTERNOON —EVENING, $9 TO $35
AMERICAN COSTUME & DRESS CO.,
Largest on Popular Priced
Wedding Dresses
From $6.50 to $13.00.
I. HOLLANDER & SONS, 6-8 W. 22nd St.

SILK DRESSES at $6.75.
MAJESTIC DRESS CO. 129-133 W. 29th ST.

HEOLA FABRICS
VELVETEENS
HENRY GLASS & CO.,
44-46-48 White St.

TAILORED SUITS For Immediate Delivery. All Reordered Who Bought.
COOPER & GRAPES, 145 W. 28th St.

VENETIANS
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO., 44 East 23th St.
Coats & Suits FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

SHOWING WONDERFUL LINE of coats, $3.50 up, and Suits $7.50 up. Triangle Coat Co., 127 West 20th St.

SILKS SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., 114-128 East 23d St.

SKIRTS WIENER BROS. 19 West 21st St.

Suits & Coats on hand. Immediate Delivery. M. & H. Gordon, 22 W. 29 St.

COATS ALONE Weinreb & Horowitz 1140 Broadway

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED. Riddell & Chesnin, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 5239

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; M. Marks, shoes; 41 Union Sq.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; J. Scheeline, clothing; 22 East 26th; McAlpin.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Essig Bros.; C. H. Essig, clothing, furn. goods; Park Av.

AUSTIN, Texas—C. Rosner, ready-to-wear; 3 W. 29th.

BALTIMORE—Crippen & Reid; A. G. Reid, dresses, waists; 38 W. 54th.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Julius Gutman & Co.; Edwin J. Gutman, jobs of dresses and suits; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—R. M. Sutton Co.; G. T. Warner, women's apparel, laces, notions; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; T. H. Krumm, general merchandise; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; D. Eisenberg, domestics, laces; L. Eisenberg, dry goods, 1,230 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Cohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, coats, suits; 220 5th Av.

BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros.-Weiden Co.; B. F. Weiden, dry goods; 220 5th Av.

BOISE, Idaho—W. B. Slick, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boy's clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—Conrod & Co.; Miss A. C. Thibodeau, hosiery, knit underwear; 13 E. 20th.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. H. Bell, upholstery goods; E. J. Prendergast

WORLD'S COMMERCE PUT AT 45 BILLIONS

City Bank Estimates That All Records Were Broken, Notwithstanding the War.

HIGH PRICES A BIG FACTOR

1913, with Total of $40,000,000,000, Best Previous Year — United States Heads List.

Despite the fact that millions of men were withdrawn from peaceful industry and put on the firing lines in Europe and elsewhere, international commerce made its highest record in 1916. A compilation of the trade returns of the principal commercial countries of the world by the National City Bank of New York, made public yesterday, indicated that the total international commerce of the world last year aggregated approximately $45,000,000,000, against $40,000,000,000 in 1913, the former high record year.

As shown by the bank's statement, the total commerce of the leading nations in 1916 and 1913 was as follows:

	1916.	1913.
United States	$7,872,000,000	$4,277,000,000
Great Britain	7,080,000,000	5,764,000,000
France	3,013,000,000	2,953,000,000
Canada	1,858,000,000	1,095,000,000
Japan	937,000,000	678,000,000

In many of the less important countries the 1916 figures were materially in excess of those of the former high record year of world commerce in 1913.

The bank pointed out that even these high record figures for the countries at war were approximately $2,000,000,000 below the real total because of the fact that the merchandise imported by the respective Governments for war purposes was not included in the official trade returns. In the United Kingdom alone the imports of merchandise for the Government were estimated at more than $1,000,000,000, while the value of imports for the Governments of other countries at war probably aggregated more than $1,000,000,000.

In a few of the important commercial countries the trade of 1916 was less than that of the record year in 1913, this being especially true of certain of the South American countries which made their biggest import and export record in 1913.

"Even the Central Powers," said the report, "which have been cut off from general trade, have purchased largely from the immediately adjacent countries, and the exchanges between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey have been very large, though the fact that most of this was on Government account suggests that accurate records of these exchanges are not available at the present time, and may never be a matter of public record."

The bank's statement took pains to draw attention to the part played by high prices in swelling values in commerce last year. Relative to this, it said:

"This increase in the total value of world international commerce does not necessarily mean an increase in the quantity of merchandise moved, since 1916 prices were far in excess of those by which the trade of 1913, the former high record year, was measured. The raw sugar imported into the United States, for example, cost in the country of production an average of 4.1 cents per pound in 1916, against 2 cents in the same countries in 1913.

"Nothing wool imported in 1916 cost in the countries of production an average of 28.9 cents per pound, against 23.8 cents in 1913, and carpet wool 22.2 cents per pound, against 15 cents in 1913. Cotton, of which we imported in 1916 $67,000,000 worth from abroad, chiefly from Egypt, averaged 18.6 cents per pound in 1916, against 18.6 cents in 1913. Flax in 1916 cost in the country of production $652 per ton, against $316 per ton in 1913, and hides of cattle in 1916 21.6 cents per pound, against 18.3 cents in the high record year.

"This advance in prices of the merchandise entering international trade is also illustrated by figures of our own exports; the average value per bushel of wheat exported in 1916 was $1.47, against 99 cents in 1913; copper in pigs, ingots, &c., 26 cents per pound in 1916, against 15.5 cents in 1913; pig iron, $25 per ton in 1916, against $14.50 in 1913; steel billets, $39.75 per ton in 1916, against $21.74 in 1913, and sole leather in 1916, 39.7 cents per pound, against 24.9 cents in 1913."

The bank's compilation also gave an interesting résumé showing the extraordinary development of international trade in the 100 years of the century ago—in 1816, the international commerce of the world amounted to $1,500,000,000; in 1820, $2,000,000,000; in 1850, $4,000,000,000; in 1870, $10,500,000,000; in 1900, $20,000,000,000; in 1910, $34,000,000,000; in 1913, $40,000,000,000, and in 1916, approximately, $45,000,000,000.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—EAST END SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WHEATLY HILLS LAND COMPANY and OTHERS, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1917, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Arthur C. Sheridan, Auctioneer, the leasehold interest in premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and containing as follows:

Commencing at the northwesterly corner of Fourteenth Street and Union Place, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fourteenth St. one hundred and sixteen feet and ten inches to Lot Number Thirty-one on map of the Estate of Henry Spingler, deceased, made by William B. Doughty, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York; thence northerly along the last-mentioned lot fifty-one feet, seven inches and one-half of an inch; thence easterly parallel to Fourteenth Street one hundred and sixteen feet, ten inches to Union Place; thence southerly along Union Place fifty-one feet, seven inches and one-half inch to the place of beginning.

Together with all fixtures, and articles of personal property attached to, or used in connection with the said premises, as well as the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the said Wheatly Hills Land Company in and to said premises.

Together with all that certain indenture of lease and the leasehold estate thereby created and each and every renewal thereof, the said lease having been made and executed by Frederick T. Van Beuren, Emily A. V. B. Reynolds, Eleanor C. Wittman, Mary E. Mitchell, Louise Van Beuren Bond, John W. A. Davis and Cora Baker Trafford to said William Crawford, bearing date the first day of September, 1909, which indenture of lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 25th day of October, 1909, in Section 8, Liber 153 of Conveyances, page 69.

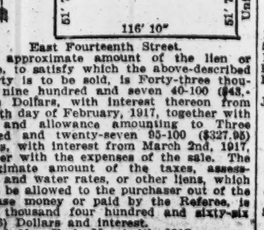
Dated New York, March 6th, 1917.

S. WALTER KAUFMANN, Referee,

Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ALFRED H. CUMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The fowing is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street numbers are 1 and 3 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



East Fourteenth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, or satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Forty-three thousand, nine hundred and seven 40-100 ($43,907.40) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 19th day of February, 1917, together with costs and allowance, amounting to Three hundred and twenty-seven 95-100 ($327.95) Dollars, with interest from March 2nd, 1917, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is Eight thousand four hundred and sixty-six ($8,466) Dollars and interest.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1917.

S. WALTER KAUFMANN, Referee.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Millard Davis of New York City, Charles W. Parker of Newark, N. J., and Frank C. McGirr of Pittsburgh, Penn., were admitted to practice.

714—The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. W. J. McWhirt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

209—State of California, plaintiff, v. Deseret Water, Oil and Irrigation Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with opinion of this court.

735—Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., appellant, v. United States et al.—Decree affirmed.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

650—Hans Berg, Prize Master, &c., et al., appellants, v. British and African Steam Navigation Co. and 722—Same v. H. G. Harrison, Master.—Motion that mandates issue at once granted.

791—A. M. Emerson, petitioner, v. W. E. Sweetser.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on April 9 next.

792—A. P. Lowell, petitioner, v. same—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument April 9 next.

922—North German Lloyd, claimant of the steamship Kronprinzessen Cecelie, petitioner, v. Guaranty Trust Co. of New York et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on April 9 next.

945—The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., appellant, v. the Travelers' Insurance Machine Co.—Ordered placed on summary docket and assigned for argument on April 9 next.

965—Gratiot County State Bank, petitioner, v. D. L. Johnson, as trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of Michigan granted.

964—Mrs. Wan H. Lee, &c., et al., petitioners, v. Fort Worth Savings Bank and Trust Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

984—Southern Railway Co., petitioner, v. Mrs. V. Butler—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

991—C. Kelly, executrix, &c., petitioner, v. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit denied.

993—E. Frederick, trustee, &c., petitioner, v. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit denied.

994—Standard Fashion Co., petitioner, v. J. J. Kuhn, as trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

1,005—National City Bank of Chicago, petitioner, v. Kalamazoo City Savings Bank.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

ORDER.—It is ordered by the court that Section 4 of Rule 37 of the rules of this court be amended so as to read as follows: viz.:

4. An application for a writ of certiorari will be deemed in time when the petition therefor, accompanied by the printed record and brief, is filed within the period prescribed by law: Provided, this is followed by submitting the petition in open court on some motion day not later than the first one which follows a period of four weeks after such filing. Notice of the date of submission and copies of the petition and brief must be filed as required by Section 3 of this rule.

393—Lee Wilson & Co., appellant, v. United States.—Motion to advance submitted for appellee.

527—United States, appellant, v. D. J. Leary and G. Leary, administrators, &c., et al.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant.

1,014—The United States, petitioner, v. Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

481—United States, appellant, v. United States Steel Corporation et al.—Motion for leave to file brief of H. S. Mecartney as amicus curiae submitted and motion denied.

744—Lincoln Gas & Electric Light Co., appellant, v. City of Lincoln et al.—Motion to advance submitted for appellees.

935—The Pullman Car Co., appellant, v. State Public Utilities Commission of Illinois et al.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant.

902—American Express Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. State of South Dakota, ex rel. C. C. Caldwell, Attorney General et al.—Motion for leave to file brief herein as amicus curiae granted on motion of Mr. Moore in that behalf.

1026—A. Doyle, petitioner, v. Hamilton Fish Corporation.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner, with leave to counsel on both sides to file brief on or before April 6 next.

959—Central Trust Co. of New York, petitioner, v. Texas Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

999—Central Trust Co. of New York and Equitable Trust Co. of New York, petitioners, v. same.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

744—Lincoln Gas & Elec. Light Co., appellant, v. City of Lincoln et al.—Petition of appellant for leave to file bill of review submitted for appellant in support of petition.

1,003—B. F. Babbitt, trustee, &c., petitioner, v. C. S. Read et al., as executors, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

1,020—C. S. Read et al., &c., petitioners, v. B. F. Babbitt, trustee, &c.—Cross-petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for cross-petitioners and for respondent.

826—Washington Railway & Electric Co., plaintiff, v. Ann C. Scala, administratrix, &c.—Motion to dismiss and for damages submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

1,013—Fivers and Harbors Improvement Co., owner, &c., petitioner, v. J. S. Latta et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit submitted for petitioner.

1,018—M. H. Reed, petitioner, v. Cropp Concrete Machinery Co. and A. J. Cropp—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

1,024—Washington Railway & Electric Co., petitioner, v. M. L. Clark, administratrix—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

980—The Michigan Central Railroad Co., petitioner, v. E. P. Shipp—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals for respondent.

997—Douglas Park Jockey Club, plaintiff, v. T. H. Thott et al. &c.—Motion for restraining order or temporary injunction submitted for plaintiff and for defendants in opposition thereto.

Adjourned until April 9.

Call for Monday, April 9: Nos. 519, 407, 732, 251, 577 (and 578.) 762, 795, 594, 760, 968, 497, 840, 943, 365, 621, 604, 721, 741, 894, 902, 310, 791 (and 792.) and 922.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

McWilliams ⟨Tug Auburn
Penn RR⟨Tug Catherine Moran.
Creighton⟨L V Transp
Pearce⟨Tug Coastwise
Tracy⟨Tug P & Ross.
Rose⟨P & R RR.
Scully⟨Tug Vigilant.
N & E River Stbt Co⟨Tug Transfer 22,
Norwich & NY Prop Co⟨Tug Wonder.
Stanwood Tow⟨Tug NY C 8.
L V Transpt⟨Tug Thos P O'Brien.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 857, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Oetjens⟨Finnegan-Brown Co.
US⟨Nine Barrels of Butter.
Lasch⟨D, L & W RR.
Lamattina⟨same.
Manzo⟨Long.
Ruttles⟨NY Cent RR.
Farley⟨Carey Show Print.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Gold⟨Ewing.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

A B Dick Co⟨Underwood Type Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.

US⟨Nat Aniline & Dye Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

Pamphlis⟨SS Mannon.
Buffalo Gas M Co⟨Mohican.
Sirigas et al⟨SS Irishton.
Lucid⟨SS Crofton Hall
Hastorf⟨Leonard Michel Brew Co.
Mullen⟨SS Vestris.
Com Coal Co⟨CNY.
Wade⟨Cliff.
Ely⟨SS Flemington.
Michael et al⟨SS Esrom.
Clear.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—

Smith⟨Smith.
Braun⟨CNY.
Kelly⟨Ben Coal Co.
Kreischer⟨Hampton Co.
Jepson⟨Int Ry Co.
Merchants' Nat Bank⟨Santa Maria Sugar.
Sisson⟨Barnum.
Post et al⟨Thomas et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I, will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Re Peters.
Yellow Taxi Co⟨Hofbauer, Same⟨Armand.
Re Herzegovinan Ben Socy.
Gough⟨Gough.
Erthel⟨Erthel.
Germania Life Ins Co⟨163 W 93d St (2.)
Economou Ritsos Co. Inc⟨Texas Producers Rice Co.
Adamson⟨Miller.
Carpenter⟨Carpenter.
Shikes⟨Melville.
Adams⟨Boardman.
Re Brant⟨Rodriques.
Fink⟨Fink.
Jarboe⟨Coleman.
Well⟨Ravitch.
Peabody⟨Peabody.
Castelli⟨Delmonico's.
Kronberg⟨Kronberg.
Butteransky⟨Baron.
Menser⟨Maxwell Motor Sales Co.
Ciaccio⟨Well (2.)
Goldstein⟨Pollack.
Mass⟨Wm Hughes & Co, Inc.
Archambault⟨Taylor.
Schoemann⟨Schoemann.
Giacomino⟨Giacomino.
Relsenweber, Inc⟨Zinwell & Co (2.)
Gormly⟨Smith.
Re McVey.
Re Curran.
Binney & Smith Co⟨Star Crayon Mfg Co.
Stokes⟨Stokes.
Finale⟨Carpenter.
Re Britt.
Fehr⟨Turner.
Geoghagen⟨Trapani.
Lader⟨Harriet.
Savage⟨Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.
Elegante⟨Pizitz.
Guggenheim⟨Guggenheim.
Griswold⟨Caldwell.
Sherman Carbide Co⟨Williams.
Claus⟨Meissner Co.
Stiner⟨Tennessee Copper Co (4.)
Re Robinson.
Coney⟨Coney.
Shipman Importing Co⟨Lawrence Canning Co.
Clancy⟨Clancy.
Southwick⟨Southwick.
Coale⟨Farmers Feed.

PART II.—Delahanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

US Print & Lith Co⟨Powers (2.)
Re East 180th St.
Dobrow⟨Dobrow.
Wetmore⟨Town Topics Pub. Co.
Stock⟨Stock.
Meyer⟨Meyer.
Atkins⟨Atkins.
Wolf⟨Wolf.
Thompson⟨Thompson, Royal Indemnity⟨Hasslacher.
Glaze⟨Burke.
Horgan⟨Horgan.
Preferred causes:
Camp⟨CNY.
Wiesen⟨Wiesen.
Kempner⟨Campbell.
Campbell⟨Kempner.
General calendar:
Case on—Reid⟨Reid.
Morss⟨Allin.
Nat'l Exch, &c, Co⟨W L Cross Cont Co.
Gaynor⟨Graves.
Flury⟨Flury.
Manus⟨Manus.
Keigharn⟨Keigharn.
Blank⟨Winkelstein.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

Central R. R. Co., appellant, v. State Public Utilities Commission of Illinois et al.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant.

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Adjourned until April 9.

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Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

McWilliams⟨Tug Auburn
Penn RR⟨Tug Catherine Moran.
Creighton⟨L V Transp
Pearce⟨Tug Coastwise
Tracy⟨Tug P & Ross.
Rose⟨P & R RR.
Scully⟨Tug Vigilant.
N & E River Stbt Co⟨Tug Transfer 22,
Norwich & NY Prop Co⟨Tug Wonder.
Stanwood Tow⟨Tug NY C 8.
L V Transpt⟨Tug Thos P O'Brien.

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Oetjens⟨Finnegan-Brown Co.
US⟨Nine Barrels of Butter.
Lasch⟨D, L & W RR.
Lamattina⟨same.
Manzo⟨Long.
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Gold⟨Ewing.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

A B Dick Co⟨Underwood Type Co.

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DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.

US⟨Nat Aniline & Dye Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

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Buffalo Gas M Co⟨Mohican.
Sirigas et al⟨SS Irishton.
Lucid⟨SS Crofton Hall
Hastorf⟨Leonard Michel Brew Co.
Mullen⟨SS Vestris.
Com Coal Co⟨CNY.
Wade⟨Cliff.
Ely⟨SS Flemington.
Michael et al⟨SS Esrom.
Clear.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—

Smith⟨Smith.
Braun⟨CNY.
Kelly⟨Ben Coal Co.
Kreischer⟨Hampton Co.
Jepson⟨Int Ry Co.
Merchants' Nat Bank⟨Santa Maria Sugar.
Sisson⟨Barnum.
Post et al⟨Thomas et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I, will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Re Peters.
Yellow Taxi Co⟨Hofbauer, Same⟨Armand.
Re Herzegovinan Ben Socy.
Gough⟨Gough.
Erthel⟨Erthel.
Germania Life Ins Co⟨163 W 93d St (2.)
Economou Ritsos Co. Inc⟨Texas Producers Rice Co.
Adamson⟨Miller.
Carpenter⟨Carpenter.
Shikes⟨Melville.
Adams⟨Boardman.
Re Brant⟨Rodriques.
Fink⟨Fink.
Jarboe⟨Coleman.
Well⟨Ravitch.
Peabody⟨Peabody.
Castelli⟨Delmonico's.
Kronberg⟨Kronberg.
Butteransky⟨Baron.
Menser⟨Maxwell Motor Sales Co.
Ciaccio⟨Well (2.)
Goldstein⟨Pollack.
Mass⟨Wm Hughes & Co, Inc.
Archambault⟨Taylor.
Schoemann⟨Schoemann.
Giacomino⟨Giacomino.
Relsenweber, Inc⟨Zinwell & Co (2.)
Gormly⟨Smith.
Re McVey.
Re Curran.
Binney & Smith Co⟨Star Crayon Mfg Co.
Stokes⟨Stokes.
Finale⟨Carpenter.
Re Britt.
Fehr⟨Turner.
Geoghagen⟨Trapani.
Lader⟨Harriet.
Savage⟨Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.
Elegante⟨Pizitz.
Guggenheim⟨Guggenheim.
Griswold⟨Caldwell.
Sherman Carbide Co⟨Williams.
Claus⟨Meissner Co.
Stiner⟨Tennessee Copper Co (4.)
Re Robinson.
Coney⟨Coney.
Shipman Importing Co⟨Lawrence Canning Co.
Clancy⟨Clancy.
Southwick⟨Southwick.
Coale⟨Farmers Feed.

PART II.—Delahanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

US Print & Lith Co⟨Powers (2.)
Re East 180th St.
Dobrow⟨Dobrow.
Wetmore⟨Town Topics Pub. Co.
Stock⟨Stock.
Meyer⟨Meyer.
Atkins⟨Atkins.
Wolf⟨Wolf.
Thompson⟨Thompson, Royal Indemnity⟨Hasslacher.
Glaze⟨Burke.
Horgan⟨Horgan.
Preferred causes:
Camp⟨CNY.
Wiesen⟨Wiesen.
Kempner⟨Campbell.
Campbell⟨Kempner.
General calendar:
Case on—Reid⟨Reid.
Morss⟨Allin.
Nat'l Exch, &c, Co⟨W L Cross Cont Co.
Gaynor⟨Graves.
Flury⟨Flury.
Manus⟨Manus.
Keigharn⟨Keigharn.
Blank⟨Winkelstein.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Goodyear ⟨Vulcanized. Camp⟨Universal Warehouse Co.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

Calendars this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Wrobel⟨Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.
Olstein⟨Welz & Zerweck.
Dehner⟨Viane.
Shannon⟨Heliner & Wolf.
Henderson⟨Int R T Co
Newman⟨Stein (2.)
Levy⟨Kalikow.
Abraham⟨Delinsky Realty Co.
Romeo⟨Dick Chiarello & Bros.
Perlstein⟨Rity Holdg.
Connelly⟨NY Rys.
G Gang⟨Pradus.
N Gang⟨same.
Moolten⟨L I RR.
Barnes⟨Hilton.
Kelly⟨Hewitt.
Pedevice⟨NY Rys.
Rubino⟨Ackerman.
Castelluzzio⟨NY Veal, &c. Co.
G Taube⟨Fowler.
Taube⟨same.
Lugiara⟨Barber Asph Paving Co.
Blume⟨Nassau El RR.
Harding⟨Comfort.
Pinheyro⟨Fischer.
Kolmer⟨Stern.
Montague⟨Mindlin.
L Ackerman⟨5 Av Coach Co.
R Ackerman⟨same.
Mushcott⟨Reich.
Vichiarelli⟨CNY.
Jacobson⟨Int R T Co.
Vogel⟨Selene Realty Co, Inc.
Brunton⟨Realirt.
Palewitz⟨Ruppert.
Pollastrino⟨Olin J. Stephens, Inc.
Friendly⟨Dempire Carrying Corp'n.
Fisch⟨Mildenberg.
Crawford⟨Carman.
November⟨Bradley Corp.
Liebovitz⟨Elec Exp Co
M Wasnisky⟨Am Press Iron Co.
J Wasnisky⟨same.
Bowman⟨Star Co.
Block⟨Bernstein.
Wechsler⟨Int R T Co.
Muchinsky⟨Stephenson
M Rice⟨same.
A Rice⟨same.
H Vexler⟨Snyder.
I Vexler⟨same.
Spiegelman⟨NY Cons RR.
Partridge⟨Peugeot Auto Import Co.
Rocco⟨Bklyn & N R RR.
Elman⟨NY Cons RR.
M Sennert⟨Weisbecker⟨Same.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Dugan⟨NY Cent RR.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lagville⟨West El RR.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Massara⟨Klingenstein.

PART X.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.

Michaelis⟨Schanck.

PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XII.—Recess.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as named.

Inq—Rothschild⟨Williams.
Lorillard⟨Goldman & Cohen.
Miller⟨Stein.
People⟨Harris.
Jackson⟨Greenberg.
Strauss⟨Shanley.
Conklin⟨Daniel.
Limberger⟨Lemberger.
Burns⟨Wash Sou Bk.
Cragin⟨Berkley.
Harter⟨Carpenter.

PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:

Emaline Green.
Mary E S Williams.
Mary E S Wiggins.
Emma Nathusius.
Julia M C Courtot.
Catherine M Reed.
Mary Smith, &c.
Nicolina di Escoriasa.
Carl Gutmann.
Charlotte Y Ackerman
Margaret Murtha.
Daniel Rosendorf.
Samuel L Brenner, &c.
Rosa Chiesa.
Saml B Heidsworth.
Albert G Eberhagen.
Emeline Green.
Thomas D MacRossie.
Amelia G Cutter.
Julia D J De Vade.
Margaret Smith.
Daniel S Doran.
Hellmuth Kranich.
James Gillies.
Samuel Schwartz.
Henry Clay Glover.
Henry Jacobs.
Benedickt Fischer.
Bloomfield Brower.
Leonard Lewisohn, (&.)
Martha Wiener.
John Annin.
Mary J Martin.
Everett R Reynolds.
Augusta H Peters.
Laura M Nilsen.
Alice W Mareseaux.
Chas Hitchcock, Jr.
Peter Hayden.
Mary E Quinn.
Abraham J Pinkel.
Mary H Bunker.
David Loventhal.
Carl Gutmann.
Sophie M Fabbregou.
Mary McIntosh.
Camilla Clark.
Mary Liebler.
Clara Engels.
Harriet St E Roberts
Alfred Johanson, &c.
Susan C La Boyteaux.
Henry May.
Margaretha Straub.
Nathan Parlman.
Rose McAuliff.
Cecille Fleschinger, &c.
James Healy.
Thomas F Doyle.
Wills for probate:
John Leibold.
Emilie S Guilfoile.
John Devine.
Sarah Barry.
Olof Johnson.
Mary D Sness.
Falk Younker.
William Tileston.
Ellen Gallagher.
John M Martin.
Lillie H Harper.
Mary L Allen.
Thomas Sheils.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Fertig⟨J Levy & Bro.
Mass B & I Co⟨Hirn's Exp, Inc.
Comparato⟨Di Caprio.
Same⟨Bergman.
So Mexican Comml Co⟨Roumagnac.
Goodspeed⟨Cazazza.
M Goldberg & Sons⟨R M Bleakie & Co.
Parsons⟨Nicholas.
Epstein⟨Cole.
J Fero, Inc⟨Reichenbach.
Gainsburg⟨Gunner.
Black⟨Pelli.
Korn⟨Cohen.
Pipinos & Son⟨Montiadis.
Roosbach & Bros⟨Pipia & So Am SS.
Tabarela⟨Wirrman.
Driver⟨De Brigard.
Garfinkel⟨Garvin.
Mellwraith's Dat Agy⟨Gelsenhainer.
Stevens⟨Foster.
Robbins Mfg Co⟨Blank.
Turner⟨Fulcher.
So Mexican Comml Co⟨Roumagnac.
Ellison⟨Periman.
Vergesalich⟨Liebermann.
Lehrer⟨N Y Rys.
Rubin⟨same.
Merz⟨same.
Salles⟨same.
Rabbe⟨same.
Smith⟨same.
Lesser⟨same.
Steinberg⟨same.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Yonkers⟨Gold.
Abelow⟨Bradley Cont.
Grennan⟨Barrett.
Weisbart⟨Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Lauriello⟨Grand Lake.
Jacknowitz⟨Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Adler⟨same.
Welsh⟨Morgan.
Welsh⟨Gordon.
Winternitz⟨Gen Baking Co.
Jorjorian⟨United Elec, &c. Co.
Yalowitz⟨N Y Rys (2)
Ehrenreich⟨Rosenfeld.
Silverberg⟨NY Rys.
Fisch⟨Knobel.
Clementine⟨Int R T.
Kaplan⟨Hanley-Davidson Sales Co.
Schmidt⟨86th St Amusement Co.
Siegel⟨Hamilton.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II.

Scharowitz⟨Rickert-Finlay Realty.
Galer⟨Reid.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Marine Mfg Supply Co⟨Glen Island Co.
Yarussi⟨Delancey.
Blauner⟨Davis.
Wisser Boxboard Co⟨N H Borgenstein & Son, Inc.
Wellman⟨Mitsui & Co.
Shubert Theatrical Co⟨Rosenberg.
Goldspeed⟨Cazazza.
M Goldberg & Sons⟨R M Bleakie & Co.
Parsons⟨Nicholas.
Epstein⟨Cole.
J Fero, Inc⟨Reichenbach.
Gainsburg⟨Gunner.
Black⟨Pelli.
Korn⟨Cohen.
Pipinos & Son⟨Montiadis.
Roosbach & Bros⟨Pipia & So Am SS.
Tabarela⟨Wirrman.
Driver⟨De Br

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Beautiful new 1-family Brick Houses of 6 to 8 rooms, artistically decorated. Sun Parlor, Porch, Lawn and Gardens. Some with garages. $4,500 to $6,250. Little cash; easy terms. Booklet "A." DON'T MISS SEEING. Open evenings.

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Park Row Building
Room 2405 New York Dept. "A"

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Beautiful 3 story and basement brownstone residence, containing 11 rooms and bath, on block built of all private houses. Owner now living in Europe, advises me to sell for best price obtainable. Cost $15,000; mortgage now $7,500. What am I offered? Further particulars upon request.
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The rents are higher
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Then buy a house, good—
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It'll be a saving
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A real good market
is near at hand,
And it's a wise man
now who understands.

N. B.—Our efficiency consists in our knowledge of the best values offered in the White Plains, Hartsdale and Scarsdale territory. Consult with us before you buy.

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Commuting distance along the Sound. 6 master's bedrooms, four baths, 5 servants' rooms, bath; fine old shade trees, tennis court. Greenhouse. Garden; gardener's cottage; garage and stable. Chicken houses. Price $45,000. Photographs.
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Tel. 5044 M. Hill. 15 E. 40th St., N. Y.

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OWNER WILL SELL IN NEW YORK CITY, NEAR SUBWAY, MAGNIFICENT EIGHT ROOM HOUSE, RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT; PLOT 50x117; ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; HOUSE DECORATED; PRIVATE BATHING BEACH; PRICE $8,000; PAYABLE AS RENT.
OWNER, BOX 220 TIMES

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Course immediately across the street from artistic new stucco colonial residence, just completed. Corner plot 50x115, adjoining 50 feet may be secured. Title Co. mortgage $6,000. Price $11,000, $1,000 cash required. Monthly carrying charges will not exceed $55. Large living, sunny, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen. Second floor has four rooms and bath, two rooms and bath on third. For specific reasons this house may be bought at very low price above quoted. COOLEY REALTY CO., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. PHONE 3400-01.

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SPLENDID SOUND VIEW.

Twenty-room residence, four baths, sitting over 1,000 feet from main road; beautifully shaded with old trees; cottage, garage, &c.; sale or rent, furnished, season or year.
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4,000 FEET FRONTAGE, close to Broadway and Grand Avenue stations. Ripe for improvement with stores and apartment houses. Price about one-third of the Bronx. Will divide to suit. Great opportunity for builders.

2,500 FEET FRONTAGE in a solid block, with 300 feet on the East River, one block from East River Park, and within a few minutes' walk of Ditmars Avenue express station. Biggest bargain in Long Island City. Fine location for an Indian Town.

Maps and prices on request. Brokers protected.

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Hour out, on North Shore; near water; old-fashioned homestead; 11 rooms, bath, electric lights; stable, garage, ice house; artesian well; 3 acres; garden; all kinds of fruit trees; broad lawns, flower beds, tennis court; beautiful old shade trees around house; also small lake and running brook; great bargain; $12,500; terms.
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This New Colonial Villa Near Water
You May Buy It on Your Own Terms.

Unparalleled value. Cannot be equalled in size, design, construction or beauty of natural surroundings and convenience for easy commuting near New York. See this property—make comparison.

An unusually beautiful property, with every convenience of a country home, most comfortably and luxuriously equipped. Extensive grounds. Near lakes and commanding a magnificent view of surrounding country. Unexcelled train service and within easy commutation of New York City. Golf and country club nearby.

House is new, large, and roomy, contains 6 bed chambers, three bathrooms, library, living and dining rooms, servants' quarters, two open fireplaces, spacious verandas, separate entrance porch.

Photo, floor plans and particulars sent on request.
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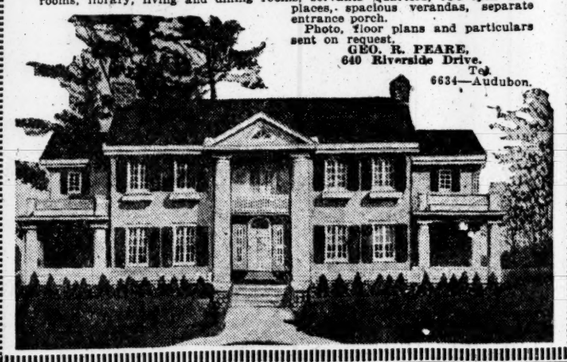
6634—Audubon.



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APARTMENTS OF 7 TO 10 ROOMS
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Between 72d St. and 85th Sts.
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Within 5 minutes of unequalled Ocean Beach, with surf or still water bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, etc.

8 Rooms, Bath, beautifully finished throughout. Large living room, English fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen on first floor; 2nd floor, 3 master's bedrooms, tiled bathroom, sleeping porch enclosed in glass; 3d floor, maids' rooms, toilet and running water. Price $7,500—Reasonable Terms. H. SIMPSON, Room 509, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. Phone Greeley 2741.

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Every comfort and convenience; large, airy rooms, bath, hot-water heat; acre ground; wfine old shade trees, lawns, garden; abundance of fruit; attractive location, North Shore, facing good harbor; fine boating, bathing and fishing; within easy auto ride of New York over good roads; a positive bargain for some one. Price reduced, $6,000; easy terms; immediate occupancy.
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Highly Restricted Sea Shore Colony.
Furnished Dwellings to Rent—$1,200 Average
Easy to reach, delightful and exclusive character. William P. Rae Co., Exclusive Agency, Main Office, 180 Montague Street, B'klyn.

$3,500, Quality Cottages,

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Six-room Cottage, Ready for Occupancy.
Large Plot with Direct Waterfront.
Price $3,300—Liberal Terms.
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14 rooms and 3 baths, on large corner plot, adjoining Golf and Country Club, on summit of hill in the best residential section of a suburban city of 15,000; 5 minutes from 2 express stations and trolley; twenty minutes out. OWNER, P. O. BOX 1667, N. Y. CITY.

47 Dollars Monthly

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$11,000 Beautiful Colonial Residence, excellent location; centre hall, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; every appointment.
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IDEAL HOME

PRICE $5,500, INCLUDING GARAGE.
Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars. F. W. Waggoner, Room 518, 47 West 34th St.

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Large modern house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; garage, 2 rooms; garden, lawn, and trees; on the water; completely furnished; low price to settle estate. Also 4 beautiful building sites, 100x200, water rights, 5 minutes to station, stone road. W. G. BUNTON, 206 West 14th St., N. Y. Chelsea 2630.

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Apple and cherry orchard, 80 acres, 18 years old, 8,000 trees, located at railway station; frost-proof storage warehouse on track, capacity 40 cars; in Bitter Root Valley, Montana; buildings, equipment and live stock worth $20,000; price for entire plant, including stock and equipment, $60,000; mortgage $23,500. For sale or exchange. S. J. BISCHOFF, Missoula, Mont.

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1st Av., near 16th St.	$420
3d Av., near 29th St.	$600
12th St., near Broadway	$780-$1,000
3d St., near Greene St.	$900
3d Av., near 14th St.	$1,500
Amsterdam Av., near 129th St.	$720
7th Av., near 41st St.	$1,800-$3,000
3d Av., near 83d St.	$1,400
Broadway, near 88th St.	$2,000
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5th AVE. FACING MADISON SQUARE
25,000 SQUARE FEET
WILL ALTER TO SUIT.
LONG LEASE NET BASIS
NO MANUFACTURING.
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Small Lofts for Light Business.

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1,600 SQUARE FEET.
Windows on All Sides.
Absolutely light loft, $25-31 Lafayette St., corner of Bleecker St. Possession Rent $100.
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AT SUBWAY ENTRANCE.
Modern Building. Two Elevators.
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10 CENTS PER WEEK

Ten cents per week will pay for (or as much more as you care to pay at your pleasure) and $58.00, some higher, is the modest price of high—dry—level—cleared and beautifully situated lots (25x100) at South

BOUND BROOK, N. J.
On the 4 Great Railroads
of the
LEHIGH VALLEY, NEW JERSEY CENTRAL, PHILA. & READING, BALT. & OHIO.

100 TRAINS DAILY
BOUND BROOK BOASTS THE ADVANTAGE OF
14 FACTORIES AND PLANTS
TWO BANKS, BOARD OF TRADE, BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, CHURCHES, HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS, STORES, HOTELS, TWO THEATRES, AND COUNTLESS HOMES AND MANSIONS.

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In good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey. Very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away. Fine new store and apartment over it of 7 rooms and tiled bath. Price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it. This is a rare opportunity.
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JACKSON HEIGHTS
The Place to Live
NEW APARTMENTS
$32 to $45 per Month
4 and 5 Rooms & Bath
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Playgrounds, etc.
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100 feet of Windows on Street & Avenue
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Will Be Furnished to Suit Tenant.
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Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
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SLAWSON & HOBBS,
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WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises, or
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2 & 3 ROOM APARTMENTS
Will be arranged to suit. Apply to
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New High-Class Fireproof Building.
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Skylight Studios
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$30 to $60

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Every Improvement. 1 block from 215th St. Broadway Subway.
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AGENT ON PREMISES.
BRONX.
Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
5 Rooms, $35.
Class of tenants restricted.

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341 West 45th St. JUST OFF BROADWAY.
Now renting, new elevator building.
Housekeeping, furnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, with shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes, choicest furniture, highest references indispensable; $50 up, monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

To let handsome, fully furnished corner apartment—5th Ave. & 9th St.
From April to October, 1917
6 Rooms **$275 Monthly**
Attractive, antique furniture, with maid service if desired.
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21 and 12 room Cottages on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.
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REAL ESTATE.
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in country and city property, for sale; ask for particulars. Call, write, or phone KNICKERBOCKER REALTY COMPANY, Phone Greeley 3393. 161 West 34th St.

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For Sale—Small 5-story dwelling above 80th St.; small amount of cash required; possession at once.
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
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WATER FRONT ACREAGE.
Sell half price original cost.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, (INC.)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES.

MUST BE SOLD.
144 West 11th St., private dwelling in restricted West End; $2,6z90; easy terms. FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

City Island waterfront; all-year-round residences, country and city advantages; Borough of Bronx, new cottages, $3,250 to $12,000; small payments down. Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

On block to subway; 18 minutes to New York; new model apartments, 4 large rooms and bath; new design; rentals $24 to $27; take 4th Av. Subway to Bay Ridge Av. Station, 319 to 329 68th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Munroe Stiner & Bros., on premises.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house, bath, heat and all improvements; electricity, gas, &c.; large plot, good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Hunter, Box 275 Times Downtown.

$200 cash, $6 monthly, buys 6-room house, 27 minutes to city, near station; trolley to N. Y. within ½ block; plot suitable chicken and vegetable raising; price $1,650; clear title. Call, write Russell, 562 Atlantic Av., B'klyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Charming restricted bungalow sites; private beach; boating, fishing; convenient; title guaranteed. Great Kills Beach, 21 Park Row, Cortland 4205.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Larchmont Bargain.—Bought at foreclosure, 9-room house, fine location; all improvements; price $7,350; will also has 6-room stucco house, Sound View, one-half acre ground, $7,250; small amount cash required. H. M. Olcott, 51 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2326.

PARK HILL lots or acre plots, Hudson River view; attractive prices. T. S. BURKE, Radford Building, Yonkers, Phone 5000, or PARK HILL-ON-HUDSON, INC., 2 Rector Street, N. Y. C. Phone Rector 9069.

SCARSDALE, ATTRACTIVE ESTATE, 4 ACRES, complete and convenient; price $45,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J. and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 40 W. 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—The most beautiful suburb on the Hudson; suitable all-year home; streets macadamized and sewered; easy commuting distance; plots low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row, New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful seashore bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, completely furnished in every detail and ready to move in; contains modern furniture, rugs, curtains, silver, dishes, kitchen utensils, linens, bedding, &c.; ground 90x100, all hedged in; new one-car garage, steam heat, open fireplace, connecting bath, with two bedrooms; block from bathing beach; great for all water sports; 40 minutes out; owner will sacrifice for $4,200 complete, including furniture, garage, &c., on terms of $500 cash and balance arrange. Further details and appointment to visit by writing to "Seashore Bungalow," 280 Times Downtown.

Circumstances compel me to sacrifice my country house corner of 10,000 square feet; good farm land; also suitable for chicken raising; about 45 minutes out; 2 blocks from depot; price $2,000; small down payment, balance to arrange with buyer. Barr, 271 Times Downtown.

$950 FOR SMALL HOUSE, near large town; plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up and will make a good year-round home; $100 down and $10 month. Call or write for information and tickets. B., store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Builder's Sacrifice.—New house, six rooms, bath, laundry, pantry; all improvements; shade; North Freeport; $2,800; $100 cash, $25 monthly. C. BEHR, Roosevelt, L. I.

Plot 50x100; all improvements; near R. R. station; trolley on property; half hour out; price $390; monthly payments; title guaranteed. W. B. McLain, 27 West 34th St.

$6 MONTHLY and $50 cash buys my 3-acre farm, hour out, in large town; good soil; full price $700. Farm, 274 Times Downtown.

Long Beach.—Five lots, 100x100, corner Riverside Boulevard, offered at sacrifice; $4,500; part cash, balance easy terms. L 117 Times.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE SHORE FRONT.
All-year residence, (hollow tile,) 11 rooms, 3 baths. Magnificent Sound view. Private beach and anchorage. Immediate sale desired. Stanley M. Seaman, Stamford, Conn.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Conn. shore, hour out, furnished residences, all improvements; most beautiful place near N. Y. Owner, 826 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

East Orange.—On Hawthorne Av., the only street in the Oranges positively restricted to one-family houses on lots not less than 75 feet frontage; no danger of apartment houses shutting off light and view and consequent depreciation.

Lot is worth $7,500; house could not be built today for price of whole property; house has 11 large rooms and attic; two elegant tiled bathrooms; wired for electric light; needs new decorations; owner prefers to leave to new owner. Address Home, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

RARE BARGAIN.—$7,500; very easy terms; Moorish home near lake. Shaded plot 100 by 150 ft.; 650 feet elevation; very short walk to express station Lackawanna Railroad; large living room, with open fireplace, panelled in hardwood; dining room has open fireplace and beamed ceiling; butler's pantry, kitchen, and laundry; six large bedrooms, some en suite; 3 fine baths; near country club; best of tennis, boating, fishing, and bathing; select social organizations; every city convenience, electricity, steam heat; hardwood trim; parquet floors; a very substantially built house. For particulars address Owner, Box 321 Times Downtown.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; Craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. 1598 John.

AN OPPORTUNITY to buy a home at a bargain; 8 rooms and bath; hot water heat; hardwood floors; all modern improvements; fully improved streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity; very high ground; ¼ acre of land, corner; 5 minutes from station; 4 tennis courts in immediate neighborhood; I also have a 6 and 7 room house in same neighborhood, all with very large plots. Call, write, or phone owner, MUNSON D. AYERS, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

At Ridgewood.—Ideal home; elevated location; southeastern exposure; residence 8 rooms, bath, steam heat, other improvements; plot 100x350; beautiful shade, shrubs, large garden; grows everything; fruit, berries, grapes, asparagus; garage, hennery; near express station, churches, schools. Photos. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.
Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station; half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,600; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

For Sale.—At Ridgewood, N. J., modern house, all improvements, 10 rooms and bath, on corner lot, 7 minutes from station, (Erie R. R.,) a very desirable location for all year round home, $15,000; agents. Apply B. B., P. O. Box 1,541, New York City.

$2,700 to $3,300 for my modern homes and bungalows, 6 rooms, bath; steam, gas, electricity; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley; restricted section; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Farm for a farmer; 97 acres, with 36 in alfalfa; apple orchard; fine buildings and water; near station and trolley; $8,500. Includes 14 head of stock, poultry, machinery and everything. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Montclair.—Mountainside residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths, big living rooms, garage; choice neighborhood; elevation 500 feet; overlooking Manhattan; rent $108.33 per month. Frank Hughes-Taylor Company.

35 and 37 acres, between Summit and Madison; 10-room house; all improvements; modern stable and garage; write for circular; no agents. H. M. T., 565 West 113th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted 5-room bungalow, modern improvements; in the hills of Westchester preferred. Nathan, 452 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A Prominent Corner on Broadway, Near Canal St., to let or lease. Size 26x75; possession any time. RENT FREE TO MAY 1. Full commission paid. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway, New York City.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET.
New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth. Or your own broker.

STORES TO RENT.
Northwest corner of 82d St. and Lexington Av., new eleven-story building; attractive stores being offered for rent; very good location; moderate rentals. Apply on premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

MERCHANTS' BUILDING,
S. W. Cor. B'way & 44th St.
Lofts and show rooms, 81x110; low insurance; excellent light; 16 stories.
Very reasonable rentals.

A new rolltop desk, $8; newly furnished or unfurnished private offices, $16 to $40; telephone and panel service; mail privilege, $2. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

VACANT LOTS, excellent location; immediate occupation; LARGE, BRIGHT LOFTS, facing river. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 Exchange Place.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Desk room, with or without service; highest-class building; $10 up; references. Import-Export Sales Co., 1,790 Broadway.

Modern corner building, 4 floors and basement, 26th St. and 1st Av.; rent $3,500. Apply Larkin Lumber Co., 101 Manhattan St.

One loft, about 4,000 square feet; very light. Harral Soap Co., 132 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn. Greenpoint 4800.

To let, 53 Nassau St., next to corner Maiden Lane. Address A. L. Conley, 109 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

STORE—GROUND FLOOR.
Just off 5th Av. 16 West 47th St.

SUMMER HOMES.

List your country houses; great demand early rental. TOWN AND COUNTRY RENTING AGENCY, 200 WEST 72D. 5565 COL.

Furnished.

IF You can use an thoroughly up-to-date dwelling, modern in every detail, containing 12 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished, location unsurpassed, at a very reasonable rental, communicate with Leroy Coventry, 58 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

New Rochelle.—House to let 9 rooms, bath, laundry; modern improvements; garage; flower, fruit, garden. 403 6th Av.

Wanted.

WANTED—Eight or 9 rooms and two baths, modern house, from May 1 to October; Westchester County; no agents. Levy, 600 West 140th.

Want to rent two-family house or two small cottages, within commuting distance; must be reasonable. E. Anderson, Box 1,566, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET.

Fine residence, consisting of 12 very large, light rooms, suitable for private school, sanitarium, or private family; all improvements, electric lights. 116 Hawkstone St., between Walton Av. and the Concourse, near 153d.

93D ST., near Central Park W., 3 story..$840
Madison Av., near 86th St., 3 story....$1,200
83d St., near Lexington Av., 3 story....$1,000
18th St., near 3d Av., 3 story....$1,500-$1,800
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A three-story dwelling, 93d St., between Central Park West and Columbus Av., 8 rooms and bath; $70 per month. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d Street.

162D, 550 WEST, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms, 2 baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished.
THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.—Everett M. Selxas Co., 307 5th Av. 4502 Murray Hill.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $12.50 weekly up.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.
HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

HANDSOMELY furnished two-room apartment, shopping district; large, airy, newly furnished by decorator; $134 month, lease. N 13 Times.

MADISON AV., 602.—Elegantly, completely furnished apartment; large studio, bedroom, and bath.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites, two rooms and bath; attractive rates; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

56TH ST., 208 WEST—THE THORNDYKE.
Attractive suites, 2 rooms and bath.
Maid services and electricity free.
Low weekly and monthly rates.

54TH ST., 200 WEST.—Newly furnished four-room apartment to rent. Richardson.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant apartment for gentleman; steam heat, electric light; shower bath.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant apartment for gentleman; steam heat, electric light, shower bath.

63D, 28 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Fine studio to let, three rooms, with kitchenette and bath; all-night elevator service and watchman. Temple Studios.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Parlor floor; attractively furnished, two or four large rooms; kitchenettes; valet, maid service; refined home.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Unusual suite, never let before; appointments, service highest class.

79TH ST.—Nine-room apartment, 3 baths, furnished, exceptional, $300. L 125 Times.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Sublet 5-room elevator, furnished or unfurnished. Apt. 3 E.

135TH ST., 621 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Newly furnished 5-room apartment, May 1 to Oct. 1; electric l

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

122D, 156 WEST.—Hall room, refined house; reference; table guests accommodated.

156TH, 553 WEST; "Lafayette Inn."—Near Broadway subway station; desirable rooms.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
30 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I., 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Corner 99th.)—Beautiful, large, front room, elegantly furnished, suitable two; private family; board optional. Riverside 1058.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO OR THREE ROOMS, private American family, above 140th St., west, with breakfast, for three; reasonable; permanent. W 156 Times.

SPANISH YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who can furnish good references, would like to board with private American family; state terms; no boarding house. B 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires place in private family to learn board while attending school. X 262 Times Annex.

Business woman wants light room with bath in elevator apartment between 70th and 100th, near Broadway. N 20 Times.

WANTED—Two rooms, board optional, in a private family, near Columbia University. Dr. Cruz, Amsterdam 1161.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Long Island.

SEMI-INVALID'S private home; large room; porches; excellent table; nurse. 2260 Bay Ridge.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms.
Thirty minutes from Broadway.

Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $22 to $25; room with private bath, use of parlor, table board for one, $12 to $15; handsomely furnished parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $30 to $36; special reduction to permanent guests.

Tennessee.

GRADUATE NURSE, having attractive country home in Southern prohibition State, will care for convalescing or elderly people desiring country life. Telephone Schuyler 6968.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS. USED CARS. BARGAINS.
'16 Stutz '16 Maxw'l, Victo'a top
'15 Stutz '15 Isotta town car
'16 National twin 6 Packard speedster
'16 Chalmers Roadster S. G. V. Special 5-pass
Other. GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,966 Broadway, Phone Circle 3240.

BARS, TRUCKS, ONE MAN TOPS.
PIERCES, Cadillacs, Chandlers, Buicks. Many others.
Springfield Bodies. Top Envelopes, $1.
2015 Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, 5th Floor.

BUICK.—Have 1917 model D-45 Buick chassis, mounted with special four-passenger chummy roadster body; car never been used; still in body works; must sacrifice; $1,200. L 71 Times.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916-1917 ROADSTER.
BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER AND JACOB,
1,950 BROADWAY.

CHANDLER Touring, just overhauled, repainted, 1915 model; run under 5,000 miles; excellent shape; $750. Holtzman, 58 W. 57th.

CHANDLER 1915, five-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

CHEVROLET BABY GRAND, $425.
Perfectly new, light, five-passenger touring, electric self-starter lights. Mrs. Allen, 139 West 85th St.

COLE 8-CYL. TOURING.
LIKE NEW, $1,000.
In exceptional condition mechanically and paint without a scratch; if you are in the market for a practically new car and desire to save $600 you should give this car your inspection immediately; can be seen and demonstrated day evening, or Sunday; mechanical inspection invited. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

COLE 1916 EIGHT-CYLINDER.
Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; electric starter, lights; used privately; guaranteed; $775. 150 West 55th. Phone 1808 Circle.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.—Get brand new car; pick your own model; have contract for new car, but can't use at present; will allow 50 per cent. discount to quick buyer and pay freight. Phone Rogers, 290 Circle.

LOCOMOBILE ROADSTER, 6-48; run only 9,000 miles; Westinghouse air springs; oversized tires, 37x5½, and two spares; price $1,800. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of N. J., 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

LOCOMOBILE, 1917, "38," 7-passenger touring; practically brand new. Becker, 1,777 Broadway.

MARMON 1916, Model 41, seven-passenger, limousine, gray cloth, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915, Model 41, seven-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 W. 62d.

MITCHELL 1914 Six, trade for 1916 Oldsmobile Touring, add cash. Bryant 1354.

NATIONAL 1916, Newport roadster; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE, 5-passenger, April delivery; direct from company; sell my deposit, arrange monthly payments. Telephone 8149 Melrose, Campbell.

OPPORTUNITY.
OVERLAND 1917 "85" six cylinder touring; positively new; discount. Lexington Used Car Dept., 315 West 47th. Bryant 2411.

OVERLAND, 1916, six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car, a car with great reserve power; Packard 3-38 phaeton, overhauled, repainted and completely equipped; 1916 Overland roadster; 1915 Paige touring, seating seven; suitable for renting or taxi use. 1916 Overland, five-passenger touring car; all at attractive prices. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

CADILLAC, eight, 1915 touring; perfect condition; appearance like new; sacrifice. Columbus 9869.

PACKARD TWIN 35; SEVERAL GOOD ONES.
CHALMERS 1916 & 1914 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
BLUE RIBBON AUTO EXCHANGE,
CIRCLE 3673. 1,700 BROADWAY.

PACKARD, 2-35, 1917.
FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
965 57TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

PACKARD, 1916 Twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PAIGE, 1916, seven-passenger; overhauled and repainted; just like new; a bargain. J. Taylor, 154 West 124th St.

PIERCE ARROW 1912, 38 H. P. limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

RENAULT, 18, TOWN LANDAULET.
RENAULT, 18, TOWN BROUGHAM.
GEORGE WALLACE COPELY,
965 57TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

SAURER, 1915 model, large body; like new. Mr. Ellis. Telephone Circle 191.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN PAESSEL & CO., HANEY SALES RING, 180-182 EAST 18TH ST.

STEVENS-DURYEA.—For sale; a beautiful Stevens-Duryea touring car; model "CC"; perfect in every respect; mileage about 10,000; price $1,000. John R. Lyman, Springfield, Mass.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, light, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder touring automobile; A1 condition throughout; guaranteed; $775. 150 West 55th.

STEARNS 1914, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

STUTZ, 1916, "BULL DOG."
FOUR-PASSENGER, WIRE WHEELS, SIMPLEX, 38 H. P., 1914.
SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
965 57TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

TOURING cars, runabouts and commercial cars taken in trade; one look will convince you of the absolute bargains we offer. Broad Axle Co., Inc., 983 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

WHITE, 1916 Model, 30 H. P., five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

WILLYS KNIGHT, 1916, touring, a car that improves with use; 1916 Packard "twin six," seven-passenger touring; 1916 Willys Knight blue ribbon limousine, seating seven; 1916 Overland landau brougham; 1916 Studebaker touring car; Mercer special raceabout; 1915 Stearns Knight touring car, with wire wheels; only one price for every car, the right one and the honest value. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS FOR SALE TRUCKS
PIERCE ARROW Dumper; SAURER, 1915 model, dreary body; MACKS, 1 to 5 ton, 1914; KELLY-SPRINGFIELD, 1916, 2½ ton; all at exceptionally low prices.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.
152 West 62d St. 'Phone Circle 150-191.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC Limousine for hire; hour, day, or month; owner drives. Harlem 3098.

FASHIONABLE, private limousine landaulet; liveried chauffeur; rates very moderate. King, 6026 Hanover.

FORD limousines, new cars, with competent chauffeur; $50 weekly. Morris, 6945 Morningside.

LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN.
FIAT 1915 FLEETWOOD TOURING.
PEUGEOT 1914 4-PASS. "SPORT."
SCRIPPS 1917 SPECIAL "8" SPORT.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MERCER '14 Speedster, wire wheels & starter.
BURSLEM, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.

OLDSMOBILE.—Fashionable private limousine landaulet, 8 cylinder Oldsmobile; best service guaranteed; reasonable; monthly; owner chauffeur; demonstrated; reference. Gray, 217 East 61st. Plaza 7808, Circle 1123.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. T. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful cars by hour, monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD landaulet; hour, trip; low rates; expert, liveried chauffeur. Duane, Lenox 8643.

PACKARD Limousine; late model; liveried chauffeur; desirable party, $80 weekly. Circle 447.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON; Superior instructors guarantees AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL, equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50. Ladies' classes.

Auto School, Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass W. A. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet I explains WHY AUTOMOBILE our course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced. 226 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY.
253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED, AUTOMOBILE AND CHAUFFEUR FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICE IN NAVY RECRUITING WORK.
SERVE YOUR COUNTRY
IN THIS WAY.
TELEPHONE
AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY,
303 5TH AV. M. SQUARE 5918.

SIMPLEX wanted, 1915 Model E, shaft drive chassis. C. A. Krickl, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

WANTED, 1,000 AUTOS.
All dealers or owners, send your cars here; spot cash ready! Zandorf, 1,761 B'way.

WANTED, 1916 touring car, Buick preferred; lowest price; private party. G 494 Times Annex.

CADILLAC wanted, 1915-1916 touring; Jersey or New York. Owners please reply. 21A Produce Exchange, Phone 4709 Broad.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, office manager, first-class organizer, thorough statistician, executive ability, wishes to change position; best references; salary moderate. N 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, $25, typist, correspondence, good education, eight years' experience; corporation, manufacturing, controlling accounts; industrial voucher system; cashier taking charge; $15. N 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; five years' experience; thoroughly competent; best references; $15. F 346 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, capable of taking entire charge; A1 references; experienced. B 153 Times.

COMPANION and DRESSMAKER.—Lady seeks position visiting companion and dressmaker. Box 10, 326 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

COMPETENT WOMAN of experience, personality, energy and tact, desires position as manager or saleswoman, specialty shop. X 258 Times Annex.

DAY'S WORKER.—Colored; reliable; references. 51 West 134th St. Harlem 7378.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Position wanted as housewworker or working housekeeper to middle-aged couple, or nurse for children; city reference. Address Wilhelmina Wagner, 210 Westervelt Avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS.—First class, for private family, in the country; city reference; letters only. Keating 132 West 93d.

LAUNDRESS, first class, by day, $2; or at home. Sutherland, 50 West 142d.

NURSE, trained, (colored,) would like position as nurse to invalid or semi-invalid; city or country. L. B. Williams, 33 West 138th St.

NURSE, at liberty; English girl; experienced infant's nurse; highest references. Address X-2, 151 West 81st.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist; four years' experience; good penman, accurate; $10. F 347 Times Downtown.

REFINED WOMAN.—Take charge bungalow at sea shore; business people; small salary; references exchanged. L 126 Times.

SECRETARY, A1 stenographer, bookkeeper, possessing tact, initiative, executive ability, capable assuming responsibility, above average ability, seeks good connection; salary $22 to $25. N 264 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL or stenographic position (part time preferred) desired by experienced, educated lady, (29); moderate remuneration. Miss M. 708 Lexington Av. Telephone Plaza 1927.

SECRETARY, stenographer; experienced; capable handling correspondence without dictation; compiling mailing lists; follow-up systems; A1 references. K 397 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 24, advertising, technical, and musical experience; loyal; unusual references; efficient. 3,625 Broadway.

SECRETARY.—Stenographer; expert; ten years' experience banking, engineering; salary $25. A 433 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, CORRESPONDENT.—Highly educated, efficient young lady, exceptionally qualified to handle responsible position; accustomed technical, rapid dictation; aged 24; references; $18. F 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 7 years' electrical, real estate, contracting experience; high school education; knowledge bookkeeping; versed up to date methods; $15; highest credentials. N 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; prepossessing; 21; four years' mechanical experience; live wire; operator; good shorthand; beautiful penmanship; excellent references; no clock watcher; $12. N 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BEGINNER; GOOD SPELLER AND GRAMMARIAN—NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; $10. MISS K., 1,005 CANDLER BLDG., BRYANT 1818.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, commercial, technical dictation; competent to handle office details; six years' experience; best references. F 339 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, neat, willing worker, graduate good business college, desires position. Bertha Fiala, 37 East 58th St. Tel. Plaza 2094.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' commercial experience; understands general office routine; rapid, accurate; references. F 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, FAMILIAR OFFICE DETAILS, CAPABLE ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY; $15. N 268 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, well educated, experienced medical, literary, advertising, and publishing; salary $18. B 157 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4½ years' experience; thoroughly competent; $15. F 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER:—Thoroughly competent; familiar all office details; excellent references. M. W., 3,525 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced high school graduate, American; neat and accurate; $12. N 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER, long and varied experience, desires position with first-class house; salary, $18-20. L 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. N 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, expert, desires position in the country or travel. L 122 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Christian girl; college graduate; courteous; pleasant voice; brokerage and other experience; $12. N 228 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, general office assistant; four years' experience; good penman; $10; excellent reference. N 241 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; several years' experience; references; $10. F 344 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 6 years' experience; salary, $10; Christian. F 351 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Neat appearance; Christian; downtown only; $10-$11. N 255 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Refined South American lady desires to teach Spanish; private family or act as governess to children; best references. Mrs. Leminan, 104 West 107th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Six years' experience; understands filing, typewriting; intelligent, competent. N 253 Times Downtown.

TYPIST-BILL CLERK.—Thoroughly familiar insurance, filing, policy writing. F 327 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Expert, desires evening work. Box 110, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

VISITING GOVERNESS, English, excellent French linguist, would take child out part; best references. Phone Tuesday, 9 to 2 P. M. Audubon 2250, Apt. 13H.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

VISITING GOVERNESS, English, thorough knowledge French; experienced teaching children; best references. Write Advertiser, 630 West 135th St., Apt. 21.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165, Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, $8-$35. Bloch Agency, 47 W. 42d, Vanderbilt 2547.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Young man, 23, B. C. S., three years' experience with manufacturing clientele, would like employment with auditing firm that handles the commission and broker clientele. Address B. J. H., 36 East Jackson Av., Corona, L. I.

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY, 26, graduate N. Y. U. School of Commerce, ten years' experience; executive ability; handle large amount detail; highly recommended. N 216 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 16 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 33 Nassau St., Room 1309. Telephone Cortlandt 7988.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER—Experienced executive ability; university graduate. F 252 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, 21 years, 5 years' experience estimator, detailer, desires position with architect or builder. F 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double-entry, cost accountant, correspondent, capable taking complete charge; experienced corporation controlling accounts; $20; references. F 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) competent, experienced, well educated, trial balance, statements, fluent correspondent, desires connection; moderate salary; references. F 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 21, high school graduate, experienced, capable, conscientious; hard worker; competent; A1 references. F 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) with accountancy training, seeks opportunity with C. P. A.; salary secondary consideration; references. E. D., 104 East 116th St.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; thoroughly experienced, reliable, accurate; trial balance, financial statements, correspondent; moderate salary; permanent. N 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent to take full charge, desires connection with growing concern; salary, $35 per week. F 338 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 21; high school graduate; experienced correspondent, typewriting; salary moderate. B 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist, Correspondent.—Capable; long experience; best references; salary moderate. N 17 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, accurate; trial balance, controlling accounts; moderate salary. N 206 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 32, reliable, competent, highly recommended; $20-$25. N 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER (21) desires steady position; New York University. G. B., 201 Times Downtown.

BOY, (17,) high school, with general office and clerical experience. F 339 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, &c.—Japanese young man desires position; useful butler, housework, or any other help. 530 East 57th St. Ben Kawa.

CARPENTER wants work, business house or private. Carpenter, 1,300 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, American, (32;) thoroughly experienced; careful, neat, sober, and obliging; highly recommended. C. M. Lent, 100 West 64th. Telephone Columbus 6040 or 6737.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, careful driver; good mechanic; city or country; 4½ years' reference last employer. J. Schaeffer, 1,709 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, 5 years' experience; careful driver; good mechanic; 1 year's reference last employer; city or country. J. Sch., 196 Monroe St. Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, aged 33, wishes private position; capable, careful driver; excellent reference. Turncliff, 7 West 111th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (34,) good, careful driver; experienced on Cadillac or Hudson; 4 years' personal references. Long, 203 E. 51st St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; foreign, domestic car; eight years' experience. Wolgast, 2,427 7th Av. Phone Audubon 8281.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; best references; no beginner; city or country; $12. N. Sales, 230 West 28th St., City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; single; first-class reference; permanent; $20 weekly. B 162 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years with last employer; make own repairs. Simplex, B 140 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, graduate, all-around designer, twelve years' experience on all classes of steel and reinforced concrete structures, desires responsible position. N 262 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 23, brief experience, seeks opening with opportunity. N 4 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, 23, wants position with reputable concern; sales and advertising experience; salary secondary to opportunity. F 341 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Japanese, competent cook, in family; city or country; over ten years' experience; best reference; sober. N 15 Times.

COOK, &c.—Japanese, cook, butler, valet, wants position in family, bachelor's apartment. Kita, 341 Lexington Av.

CORRESPONDENT, secretary, stenographer, bookkeeper, 25 years old; university graduate; now employed; A1 references; salary $40 week. B 166 Times.

GARDENER.—Scotch, single, wishes position; thoroughly experienced, reliable; capable taking charge; references. B 168 Times.

I WANT
A LIVE PROPOSITION.

NO doubt you are seeking a man of unusual selling ability.

I AM an executive—young.

I AM not a "specialty man" in any one line, but my knowledge and general experience fit me for any.

I AM clear-minded, tactful, energetic, and courageous.

AT present in charge of a retail organization. The service I rendered this concern has increased their profits 45 per cent.

I WANT to connect with a live concern that will help me put into action my ambition to be a prime factor in a successful establishment—successful through my efforts.

I DO not know if I can fill your position till we have met and talked, but I am worth an interview. X 298 Times Annex.

INTELLIGENT MAN, age 35, married, wide experience various business and manufacturing lines, import, export, familiar principle foreign languages, executive ability, organizer, serious, faithful worker, seeks position. N 11 Times.

LATIN AMERICA.—Native American, (24,) possessing practical knowledge Spanish acquired in Cuba, seeks connection with manufacturer; competent stenographer, able assistant to busy executive; best references. G. W., 377 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

NORWEGIAN, 23, desires position where there is chance for advancement; business school and college education; references. N 21 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, (27,) A1 experienced accountant; systematizer, with executive ability; moderate salary until ability is demonstrated. N 26 Times.

PORTER.—Colored; reliable; reference. 51 West 134th St; Harlem 7378.

POSITION wanted by man who has had business experience in Central and South America; American. 20, N 22 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced; broad-gauged American, exceptional correspondent, organizer, stenographer; prominent corporations 15 years. F 350 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, expert correspondent, stenographer, bookkeeper; university graduate, 25, now employed; best references; salary $30 week. B 167 Times.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDERS!!
Young man (30) of unusual abilities who has devoted a part of his life in the building business, wants an opening with a real estate or building concern where the services of a wide-awake, capable, and energetic young man are appreciated; I am an advertising expert and will show you how to increase your business; city or out of town. Address N 273 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Age 30, married man, good personality, education; hustling, aggressive, wants position salesman or demonstrator, mercantile or automobiles, &c. Baum, 2,400 7th Av., Apartment 65.

SALESMAN.—DO YOU REQUIRE A LIVE WIRE WITH REAL SELLING ABILITY, WHO IS NOT MERELY AN ORDER-TAKER? N 10 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—College graduate, 23, two years' business experience, wants good selling or agency proposition; owns automobile. J. B., 26 Times.

SALESMAN wishes good line, waist or dresses; good following with office trade and department stores. N 6 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, 24, NINE YEARS' SELLING EXPERIENCE IN MILLINERY LINE, DESIRES CONNECTION RELIABLE HOUSE. W 69 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 24, five years' experience muslin underwear, seeks position as salesman. F 333 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (25,) single, conscientious, aggressive, 6 years' experience, desires to connect with reliable house. B 150 Times.

SALESMAN, 28, A1 record, 5 years' road experience, desirous making change; interview solicited. B 107 Times.

SALESMAN, 32, real producer, 12 years' experience, wishes connection with reputable house for city and nearby. B 104 Times.

SALESMAN, (23,) good address, selling ability; best references; can adapt himself to any line. H. H., 104 East 14th St.

SALESMAN.—Chance to make good is desired by young man, 22; two years' road experience. B 156 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced man would take a line of ladies' or children's goods; pay own expenses. B 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Young man with exceptional ability, splendid education, tactful initiative, desires permanent connection ultimately potential. B 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man (20) desires position with business house as stenographer; years' legal experience; $15. N 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; knowledge of bookkeeping; high school graduate; dependable; initiative; good worker. N 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 28, married, employed at present, desires position with chance of advancement; salary $25. N 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; desires position brokerage concern; 7 years' experience. D. W., 44 Times Downtown.

SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN,
whose sales showed 100% increase last year to dept. stores and kindred trade, seeks connection where hard work and experience are indispensable factors for success; interviews solicited; highest references furnished. N 18 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT of private estate, by expert gardener, farmer, and forester; would like to communicate with gentleman who will appreciate an expert in these lines; can attend to all work pertaining to a first-class estate; no architects or contractors needed on the place; college and experiment station experience; honest and sober; will go anywhere; best of references; correspondence confidential; interview desired; no employment agency need answer. Address Superintendent, P. O. Box 105, New York City.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, (22,) with office and salesmanship experience, seeks an opportunity for more responsible and broader activity; knowledge of typewriting; highest references. B 163 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, COLLEGE GRADUATE, NOW EMPLOYED AS ADVERTISING SOLICITOR ON WELL-KNOWN PUBLICATION, DESIRES OUTSIDE SELLING OR INVESTIGATING POSITION, WITH FUTURE OPPORUNITY IN GREATER NEW YORK OR VICINITY; SALARY. W 164 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) college training, high school graduate, business experience, desires position with mercantile concern where intelligent effort and industry lead to advancement; willing to start at bottom; highest references; neat appearance. T. H., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) good executive and correspondent, experienced in automobile line for ten years as purchasing agent and stockkeeper, familiar with factory routine, desires position with reliable firm. N 10 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) six years' railroad experience as assistant chief clerk, secretary, stenographer, correspondent; knowledge of Federal valuation; salary, $25; highest references. N 259 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious, capable, aggressive, seeks opening with future; has just left college after attending two years; good mathematician; excellent references. N 5 Times.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, knowledge of bookkeeping, clerical experience; A1 references. Louis Katz, 1,587 Washington Av., Bronx.

YOUNG man desires connections with jewelry or silverware establishment; seven years' experience; good salesman; A1 references. F 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, ambitious, intelligent, good appearance, anxious to connect with concern offering opportunity; best reference. F 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires position as assistant to manager in office, manufacturing concern preferred; A1 references. H 432 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position; six years' experience as stock clerk; at present employed. Address Wholesale, 3,525 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) 2 years' high school education, wishes position with reputable firm. M. Freund, 146 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) thoroughly experienced executive and selling, desires opportunity. N 1 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wants clerical position; experienced; salary $11. F 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, two years' office experience, wishes position. Verter, 242 Rivington St.

YOUNG MAN, employed as salesman, desires position with future. A. M., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 4 years experienced stock clerk, desires position; $12. B 151 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT MATRON.—An intelligent woman; references required. Apply by mail to Matron, 1,560 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, double entry, trial balance; must know stenography; $15 to start; good chance for advancement. Dan Cohen, 29 West 19th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (white,) small family; no washing; $30 per month; city references essential. Apt. 15, 318 West 100th St.

GIRLS, 16-20 years of age, for order picking and shipping department; experience unnecessary; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

HEAD LAUNDRESS for private sanitarium; must be experienced in all kinds of laundry work and capable of managing help; salary $35 per month and maintenance. Address Box 29, Flushing, L. I.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young white girl; neat, willing; family of three plain cooking; no laundry or heavy cleaning; room with bath. Call Tuesday morning 320 Central Park West, Apartment 81.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework; German or Irish preferred; two in family; small six-room apartment; must sleep in apartment; state salary desired; good references. X 299 Times Annex.

LADY'S MAID wanted by middle-aged lady, one that can read and write English, assist with chamber work; must have personal references and willing to go to country; can be seen after 10 A. M. Miss H. Littman, 1 West 85th St.

MAID.—Wanted, a visiting maid, with experience and reference. Apply between 9 and 2 p. m. Tuesday or Wednesday, at Room 63, The Langdon, 56th St. and 5th Av.

MASSEUSE.—Wanted, permanently, masseuse, who will perform duties of lady's maid; sleep in and travel; state experience and salary expected. L. T., Box 69, 1,364 Broadway.

NURSE, trained, to take care of 2½-year-old child; good pay; steady position; good home. Apply Willard Co., 841 Broadway, at 18th St.

PARCEL WRAPPERS in large mail order house; steady employment, clean work; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

SALESLADIES, experienced, for cloak and suit specialty store; good salary. 1,161 Broadway, Room 401.

SALESWOMEN.
EXPERIENCED IN
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Good salary paid and permanent position. Apply to the
VASSAR APPAREL SHOPS,
1,383 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, well-educated, rapid; salary $15-$16.50; advancement. Address, stating in and experience, to A. H. C., 468 West St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER. — General office work, small office; high school education; (17-20); neat appearance; start with $9; good future. B 159 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, fair salary to start; excellent chance for advancement. Apply, 10 to 12, 534 West 56th St.

STENOGRAPHER with general insurance experience; answer own handwriting; state salary. L 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; rapid and accurate; must be competent; $12. L. & D. Motors, Inc., 1,892 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, thoroughly experienced; French and English dictation. Apply Mr. Gross, Room 1315, 29 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—In broker's office; salary $15; must be competent and neat. 40 Exchange Place, Room 709.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator wanted; $10. Mary Elizabeth Candy Shop, 392 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be accurate and intelligent; $12 to start. N 28 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND FILE CLERK, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN OFFICE OF WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE. APPLY LIGHT & SCHLESINGER, 24 WASHINGTON PLACE.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR
For small switchboard; steady position; state age, salary required, and last employment. Manufacturer, 184 Times Uptown.

YOUNG LADY for mail order department; good opportunity for one willing to work. Apply sixth floor, Frank Bros., 508 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPIST, for advertising department of weekly publication; desirable conditions and pleasant work; position requires person experienced in operating wide carriage machine and will pay according to ability. B 154 Times.

WOMAN, well educated, over 25, willing to leave city, to train for position of branch office representative; previous business experience not essential, if otherwise qualified; salary and commission. Room 711, 108 West 34th St.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.
Automobiles, $15; advertising, $18; chemicals, $18; manufacturing, $18; publishing, $20; machinery, $12; insurance, $12; metals, $10.

BOOKKEEPERS,
$1,800 per year, real estate; $15 and $16, insurance agents.
Also some excellent opportunities for capable typists.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St. New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 59 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS and Office Assistants.—Beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

FILING—SECRETARIAL COURSE.
Instruction in day and evening classes; positions secured.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building,
New York.

$10,
this week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. GAFFNEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ARTIST wanted by large publishing house; general experience, lettering, figures, retouching, and designing required; must be good draftsman with keen sense of decoration; state age, experience, present salary. N 19 Times.

BILLING CLERK, experien

THINK "BENNY" LOST NERVE IN STATION

Man Strongly Resembling Him Collapsed on Day Before Surrender.

HILAIR INQUEST STARTED

Policeman, Seeing Sternberg There, Sure He Was the Samuel Rosenberg Who Acted Strangely.

The police were told yesterday that the day before Benny Sternberg, charged with having strangled Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair at the Hotel Martinique gave himself up, a man he strongly resembles had a mysterious fit of hysteria at the Ralph Avenue police station in Brooklyn. This man, who said he was Samuel Rosenberg of 178 Tompkins Avenue, a salesman, entered the station on Sunday afternoon, March 18, and fell against the wall in an apparent nervous collapse. Mrs. Hilair was killed on the previous Thursday. Questioned by Desk Lieutenant Bose he said he had had a quarrel with his brother, but later changed his story and said he was celebrating his wedding anniversary. Dr. Wolf of Bushwick Hospital, called to attend the man, thought he recognized him, and asked him if they had not attended Erasmus High School together.

"Yes," replied the stranger. "My name is Samuel Rosenberg."

"Haven't you a brother named Benny?" inquired the doctor, not recognizing the name of Rosenberg, but puzzled by some recollection of the man he could not place.

"Yes," said Rosenberg, who then began to talk wildly and had to be quieted with an opiate. Dr. Wolf, still puzzled by the incident, told the police yesterday that he was almost positive that the man was Benny Sternberg, and a policeman who saw him at the inquest started yesterday into the death of Mrs. Hilair said he was certain Sternberg was the man who paid the Ralph Avenue police the mysterious visit that day.

"It may be," said Inspector Cray yesterday, "that Benny wanted to give himself up on that day, and then lost his courage. I don't know how else to explain it." Sternberg was at the inquest before Coroner Riordan yesterday. The clerk who was on duty when Mrs. Hilair registered at the hotel under the name of Florence Gray of Boston, the bellboy who took her to her room, the chambermaids who found the body, and the house physician were examined. Their testimony was a repetition of stories published in the newspapers following the finding of the body. Alfred J. Talley, Assistant District Attorney in charge of the case, asked that an adjournment be taken until tomorrow afternoon to enable the District Attorney to investigate developments in the case. Coroner Riordan granted the request.

The Coroner's questions during the inquest gave the impression that he thought Mrs. Hilair might have died of a hemorrhage and not strangulation. He seemed to believe that a person who had been choked to death and whose heart had stopped beating would not have bled as had Mrs. Hilair. The police and Dr. Otto H. Schultze insist, however, that it was a case of murder, and Inspector Cray reminded reporters that Mrs. Hilair's jewels had been stolen. A hemorrhage, he asserted, would not have caused these to vanish.

One of the many anonymous leads received by the police yesterday came from a woman who wrote that to her employer, a dealer in jewels, had been offered the diamonds and rings stolen from Mrs. Hilair.

"I recognized the jewels from the description," her letter said in part, "You have the right man under arrest."

Charged with Fur and Gold Theft.

After John Dolan, who gave his address as 334 East Seventy-fourth Street, had been discharged by Magistrate Handy in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon because of failure to connect his actions in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on March 21 with a number of burglaries in the hotel, he was rearrested on the complaint of Charles E. Herron, a guest in Wallick's Hotel, charged with the larceny of golden nuggets and mink skins valued at $600 which were stolen on Feb. 19 last. Herron is a mine owner of Alaska. The prisoner waived examination and Magistrate Simms held him in $1,500 bail.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Small handbag containing papers, important to owner; mislaid in taxicab, about 1 o'clock, March 20, from corner 6th Av. and 44th St. to steamer Bergensfjord, Norwegian-American Line, pier at 30th St., Brooklyn. Norwegian Chamber of Commerce, 17 State St.; satisfactory reward.

LOST—At 42d St., in the vicinity of Grand Central Station, at noon Monday, lady's gold open faced watch, diamond studded, grapevine pattern on back, and diamond studded chain; suitable reward to finder, by Robert Gair, Jr., Robt. Gair Co., foot of Washington St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Monday evening, breastpin, turquoise set in silver, (heirloom,) between 3 East 56th and 27 West 67th, 5th Av., Broadway, 59th surface cars. Miss Longacre, 27 West 67th. Liberal reward.

LOST—A gold barpin with diamonds and sapphires set in platinum, fitting room, ladies' department, Franklin Simon & Co. Liberal reward for return of same to Apt. 9, 203 West 81st St.

LOST—A ruby and diamond ring, Cohan & Harris Theatre, or Sherry's, Saturday night. Liberal reward. Mrs. Hoxie Clark, 45 East 82d. Lenox 3060.

LOST—Friday night, gold link bracelet, 7 diamonds, in Healy's, 66th St., or in taxi to Claremont Av.; reward. L. G. Clark, 175 Claremont Av.

LOST—Gold watch, gentleman's monogram, back, "W. F. B." Masonic fob, 145th, Broadway, Saturday evening; liberal reward. 71 Broadway, (1701).

LOST—Sunday, 3d Av. "L" or subway, between 76th and Simpson Sts., black lynx collar, square back. Sabina Brennan, 1,100 West Farms Road, New York City.

LOST—Gold bracelet watch, Sunday morning, Broadway subway, between 168th and 116th Sts. Reward. A. E. Oakes, Room 406, 306 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, on West 72d or Riverside bus, Sunday evening; liberal reward. Burgesser, 42 West 72d. Columbus 7941.

LOST—Platinum diamond bowknot pin, Saturday evening. Return to L. E. Palmer, 49 West 57th St. Liberal reward.

LOST—Saturday night, at the Fulton Theatre, gold vanity case, white enameled initials M H E. Reward. Phone Col. 229.

LOST—Emerald bar pin, between 59th St. and Lexington Av. and 6th and Park Avs.; reward. Room 1507, 30 East 42d St.

LOST—Necklace of three rows of seed pearls, with pearl clasp; liberal reward. 452 Riverside Drive, Apt. 2A.

LOST—Sable skin, near 72d St. Kindly return to Ansonia Hotel office.

LOST—Gold nugget and diamond bracelet; buy pawn ticket; no questions. 22 East 48.

LIBERAL REWARD return diamond ring lost March 25, Penn. Limited train, Penn. Station, taxi to McAlpin. Lost and Found Dept., Hotel McAlpin.

REWARD—Chinchilla fur scarf, Riverside, 103d to 97th; marked "Hugo Mahlender, Cleveland, Ohio, Furrier." C. M. Locke, 330 West 95th.

REWARD.—Saturday A. M.; purse with money; Pennsylvania Station to Grand Central. W 132 Times.

Found.

FOUND—In Zoological Park, breastpin small diamond setting. Chief Clerk's Office.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Cocker Spaniel, female, Sunday, at 140th and 8th Av.; black and white spotted, jet black ears, extremely long. Suitable reward, no questions asked. Block, 41 Convent Av. Telephone 8889 Morningside.

LOST—Brown Pekinese, black face, answers to the name of Tony; suitable reward if returned to 214 West 99th St.

SUMMONS MITCHEL TO BAR OF SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

from the press, and from the citizenship of our State.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate, my patriotism and honor have been assailed. I leave the matter in your hands."

Senator Brown took the floor when his colleague on the other side of the aisle had concluded. He rose to offer his amendment providing for a committee to formulate rules of procedure. The amendment, he said, had been prepared after consultation with other Senators of both party delegations, and explained that his amendment did not in any sense change the effect of Senator Wagner's resolution.

"I sympathize deeply with the Senator from the Sixteenth," said Senator Brown. "I cannot help joining in censure of the Mayor of the City of New York for making so unjust a charge. There is no foundation for it in fact. The action of the Senate, as indicated on the floor of this Senate, was unanimous. From the day the charge was made there has been no dissenting voice, although no vote was taken at the time. I am only anxious that the matter should be conducted with dignity and with fairness, for the purpose of preserving the dignity of this body and for the purpose of giving the Senator from the Sixteenth the reasonable satisfaction to which he is entitled."

Senator Thomas H. Cullen of Kings, nestor of the upper house, where he has seen almost a generation of service, followed the Senate leader. He was shocked, he said, when he read the statement of Mayor Mitchel last Friday.

"It was more shocking," said the Senator, "at a time when men in high public office should set the example of self-restraint, of sober-mindedness, and sane judgment. Has it come to pass that if men in public life differ on questions of legislation they shall be charged with disloyalty and lack of patriotism? It is just that kind of an outburst that leads to unrest, that creates disorder and riot, and inflames the public mind, particularly at a time like this.

"Senator Wagner needs no defense from anybody. We who sit around this circle know him. We have worked with him. We know that he stands for that which is good in all branches of government. He stands on this floor day in and day out for the highest ideals of government."

Senator Henry M. Sage then made a speech that created a sensation.

"The things that the Mayor of New York said about our colleague, Senator Wagner, applies equally to each member of this Senate," he said. "We differed at first regarding procedure in this Rockaway matter, but we have now come to an agreement. Senator Wagner stands exactly where we stand in this matter.

"Now, it has been said, and it is absolutely true, that no delay has been caused in the work going on in this fortification up to the present. The work is proceeding pending the transfer of the land. But when you come to find who is working in the interest of Germany rather than in the interest of the United States, I would like to read a few facts as to what has been going on as far as the Rockaway-Pacific Company is concerned.

"The President of the Rockaway-Pacific Corporation, which owns this land, is Julius Kruttschnitt, and he is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Company. The acreage of upland which the Rockaway-Pacific Company was to deed to the United States was 164 7-10 acres. The total amount owned by the Rockaway-Pacific Company is 485 acres of upland and 118 acres of meadow, 603 acres in all. The amount of upland required by the United States amounts to 34 per cent. of the total upland owned by this company. There are also 133 6-10 acres of land lying between high and low water claimed both by this company and the City of New York which go in this transaction.

"Concerning the value of the land I wish to compare with land taken for park purposes by the City of New York in 1911. This property lies one mile nearer to transportation than the Rockaway-Pacific property, is much better land in every way, and amounts to 251½ acres, of which 174 acres was upland and the balance meadow. When this was taken by the city the highest city appraisal was $774,000; the lowest city appraisal $620,000. The highest owner's appraisal was $2,343,000; the lowest owner's appraisal $1,982,707. The final award was $1,250,000, approximately $5,000 per acre, being more than twice the amount of the lowest city appraisal.

"The Rockaway Pacific Corporation was incorporated in November, 1913. Its statement of Oct. 31, 1916, shows that it has bills payable of $480,000; that it had other liabilities of $89,91o; that its total capital stock paid in was $25,000, or a total cost of this property not exceeding $603,918. The assessed value of all its real estate in 1916 was $856,500. Its sworn statement to the State Tax Department for 1915 shows gross value of real estate $524,000. In 1916 by the same sworn statement this gross value had increased to $856,500.

"This company obtained an injunction the other day against the Commissioners appointed by the City of New York, on the ground that, while the Legislature had appropriated $1,000,000, the value of the land (which, I suppose, means the value of that portion to be taken and the consequential damages due to the cutting off of right of way) was in excess of $2,000,000.

"From this we can come only to one of two conclusions—either the company's sworn statement in 1915 and 1916 was absolutely false or else the enormous increase in the value of this land was due to the fact that the United States needed it for a fortification to protect the City of New York, and this company took advantage of that situation.

"Now, this is a little statement as to who is holding this thing up. There have been other charges about land speculation, and they make little difference to us, but there is one thing that is important. We want the United States Government to have the land in the shortest possible time. If it is necessary to pay out a profit of $500,000 for a million dollars or two million dollars to land speculators and we have no other way of doing it, we will do it, and if there is another way this Senate will take it, and that is what we unanimously decided to do, and that is exactly what Senator Wagner stands for."

Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, Senator John J. Boylan of New York, and Senator Robert R. Lawson of Kings also spoke. Senator Lawson demurred at the delay in summoning the Mayor that would be occasioned by the adoption of the Brown amendment, but he finally voted for it.

The Wagner resolution was then put to a vote. Both the Brown amendment and the resolution itself, in its amended form, were adopted without a dissenting vote. Senator Wagner himself asked to be excused from voting. The Committee on Procedure met immediately after the Senate session. After the meeting it said that in all probability the Mayor would be summoned to appear before the Senate on Thursday.

"FINE!" SAYS THE MAYOR.

Mitchel Is "More Than Pleased" to Explain in Albany.

Mayor Mitchel, attending a dinner at the University Club last night, was informed that a resolution had been passed in the State Senate demanding his presence in Albany to explain his statement in which he said that it would appear that Senator Robert F. Wagner had been working in the interest of the German Government in regard to the purchase of the property at Rockaway Point for the establishment of a Government fort. The Mayor made this comment:

"If the resolution calls upon me to go to Albany I shall be more than pleased to go there at any time and explain."

When the Mayor was informed that the resolution had been adopted unanimously, he said:

"Fine, so will be my reply."

PATROLMAN ROPES A STEER

After It Ran Four Miles and Broke Another Mounted Man's Leg.

A wild steer turned West Street into a miniature Wild West yesterday morning when it broke loose from the bull runway at Fortieth Street and Eleventh Avenue and ran four miles to Rector Street before it was halted. At Chambers Street it charged the horse of Mounted Patrolman Wertheimer of Traffic Precinct A, knocked the animal down, and broke the patrolman's leg.

Teamsters, chauffeurs, and pedestrians bound for ferries fled as the steer dashed by, chased by mounted policemen. Drivers threw coils of rope to the police, and as they rode after the runaway they fashioned lassos, which they threw without success. They were afraid to shoot because of the crowd.

At Rector Street Patrolman Kearney, who had passed the steer, dismounted and finally lassoed him. The steer then collapsed from fatigue.

THREE DIE IN TENEMENT FIRE

Father and Son and Foundling Victims of Early Morning Blaze.

William Foley, 48 years old; his son Vincent, age 10 years, and a boy of 3 years from the New York Foundling Hospital perished in a fire yesterday morning in the five-story tenement house at 1,464 Second Avenue, near Seventy-seventh Street. Four other families, with their ten children, all of whom were awakened and warned of their danger by Policeman Egan of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, awoke to see flame spreading on the walls of their bedrooms and burning the floors beneath their feet as they fled to windows and the roof. All were rescued by firemen.

Caminetti's Pardon Plea Denied.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President Wilson today denied an application for pardons for Maury I. Diggs and F. Drew Caminetti, convicted at San Francisco under the white slave law. This means that the men must begin prison sentences.

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INTERBORO OFFERS $100,000

Ready to Bear Half the Cost of Improving Central Park West.

At a conference in the office of Borough President Marks in the Municipal Building yesterday, Theodore P. Shonts, on behalf of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, offered to contribute $100,000 toward the expense of improving the roadway on Central Park West. The cost of carrying out the plan is estimated to be $200,000, to be divided equally between the railroad company and the city. The plan provides that the street car tracks remain where they are, that the roadway on the Park side be widened to twenty feet, that the sidewalk be narrowed to ten feet, that catch basins and drainage be widened, that some trees be removed, and that readjustment of the Park features be made.

A. W. Green's Will.

The will of Adolphus W. Green, President of the National Biscuit Company, who died at the Hotel Plaza on March 8, will be offered for probate shortly in this county. The will itself was executed by Mr. Green in 1905, when he lived in Chicago. Mr. Green's personal effects, together with the sum of $100,000 and his home at Greenwich, Conn., were bequeathed to his wife, while the rest of the estate was left in trust for the benefit of his wife and six children. Mrs. Green died in 1912. In a codicil the Astor Trust Company is named as receiver.

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